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C. D. SPIVAK, M. D.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The interest which the medical press, medical librarians and prominent physicians have manifested in the five issues of the Monthly Bulletin of the Colorado Medical Library Association has encouraged the editor in his work, and henceforth the publication will appear under the more general and fitting title—MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

OUR AIM.

First—To encourage founding of Medical Libraries and Medical Departments in Public Libraries, wherever the medical profession is fairly organized.

Second—To encourage the compilation of union catalogues of medical books and periodicals of private libraries, as outlined in our pamphlet, "How Every City May Secure a Medical Library." (See *Medical News*, Oct. 2, '97; *Jour. Am. Med. Ass.*, Jan. 22,'98; *Philad. Polyclinic*, March 2,'97, Feb. 5,'98; *Library Journal*, '97, pp. 22, 156, 437—'98, p. 19; *Public Libraries*, '97, p. 93; *Colo. Med. Jour.*, Dec., '96, June, '97; *Philad. Med. Jour.*, '98, p. 355; Transactions of the Colorado State Medical Society, '97, p. 384.)

Third—To further the project proposed by Dr. M. Gould of Philadelphia of organizing a Medical Librarians' Association and the perfecting of plans whereby the wasted medical literature all over the world may be utilized.

Fourth—To gather statistical data, publish reports, news and historical sketches of public and private medical libraries and biographies, of medical librarians and book lovers.

STATISTICS OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

We acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of complete statistical data from the following libraries:

1. College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. Perry Fisher, Librarian.

2. Bowdoin College Medical Library, Brunswick, Me., George T. Little, Librarian.

3. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., C. Stein, Librarian.

4. Medical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., R. C. Davis, Librarian.

5. United States Army and Medical Museum, Maj. J. C. Merrill, Librarian.

6. Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, William Browning, M.D., Librarian.

7. Medical Library of the Boston City Hospital, Jas. T. Walsh, Librarian *Ex-Off.*

8. Worcester District Medical Library, Worcester, Mass., A. C. Getchell, M.D., Librarian.

9. Thurber Medical Association, Milford, Mass., George M. Curly, M.D., Librarian.

10. New York Academy of Medicine, New York, N. Y., W. Gilman Thompson, M.D., Librarian.

11. City Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Chas. A. Peabody, Superintendent.

12. New York Homœpathic Medical College and Hospital, George Jansen, Librarian.

13. Boston Medical Library, Boston Mass., James R. Chadwick, M.D., Librarian.

14. Library of Rhode Island Medical Society, George D. Hersey, Librarian.

15. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Wm. H. Tillinghast, Librarian.

16. Library State Board of Health, Boston, Mass., S.W. Abbott, Librarian.

17. Danvers Lunatic Hospital, Danvers, Mass., Chas. W. Page, Superintendent.

18. Library, State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich., Henry B. Baker, M.D., Librarian.

19. Colorado Medical Library Association, Denver, Colo., John Parsons, Librarian.

20. Utica State Hospital Medical Library, Utica, N. Y., Rees P. Pughe, Librarian.

21. Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., Grace W. Myers, Asst. Librarian.

22. Mercantile Library Co., Philadelphia, Pa., John Edmands, Librarian.

23. Medical Department, Library State University, Minneapolis, Minn., W. Edith Bowen, Librarian.

24. City Library, Springfield, Mass., J. C. Dana, Librarian.

25. Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Louis N. Wilson, Librarian.

26. Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., Walter, Wyman, Supervising Surgon-General.

27. Library of Medicine and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., M. C. Noyes, Librarian.

28. The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., J. V. Chenly, Librarian.

29. Fisk Free Public Library, New Orleans, La., Wm. Beer, Librarian.

30. Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill., J. Dieserund, Librarian.

31. Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., Addison Van Name,

32. College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Chas. Rice, Ph.D., Librarian.

33. Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass., Sam'l S. Green, Librarian.

34. Worcester Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Dr. Quimby, Seperintendent.

35. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., Edwin L. Morgan, M.D., Librarian.

36. Library of the Pittsburg Academy of Medicine, Pittsburg, Pa., Miss Duncan, Librarian.

37. Cincinnati Hospital Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, P. S. Connor, M.D., Librarian.

38. Cleveland Medical Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio, C. C. Hamann, M.D., Librarian.

39. Toledo Medical Library Association, Toledo, Ohio, Thomas R. Hubbard, Secretary-Treasurer.

40. Wheeling Medical Library Association, Wheeling, W.Va., J. Schwinn, M.D., Librarian.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

In going over a list of the principal public medical libraries of the country, one is struck with their peculiar distribution. We notice one in Maine, another in South Carolina, a third in Colorado, while between lie many more populous states, some of them known as centers of medical education without any public medical library at all.

Medical libraries have not developed in response to certain peculiarly favorable conditions confined to large cities. Most of them have been built up by the activity of a very few individuals, and they are in many instances enduring monuments of the work of a single member of our profession. These facts should be brought prominently forward because of the encouragement they give to others to take up this line of work.

We are glad to learn that Dr. C. D. Spivak, of Denver, is collecting facts for a more complete account of the medical libraries of the country, to be brought before the coming meeting of the Association in that city. It is to be hoped that those who have given thought and labor to the subject will use this opportunity to place many valuable suggestions before the profession.—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, Jan. 22, 1898.

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of the Colorado Medical Library Association was held in the Brown Hotel, Jan. 17, 1898. President T. H. Hawkins, M.D., in the chair. Following statistical report was made:

	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1898.	Increase.
Books, property D. P. L.	1,559 Vols.	1,640 Vols.	81 Vols.
Books, property C. M. L. A.	398 "	477 "	79 "
Bound, Med. Jour. property C. M. L. A.	1,332 "	1,910 "	578 "
Proceedings, property C. M. L. A.	1,200 "	1,230 "	30 "
Total	4,489 Vols.	5,357 Vols.	868 Vols.

It was voted to reduce the annual membership fee from $5 to $3. The Secretary reported that some 400 volumes of medical journals were tied up,

waiting binding, but that there was no money in the treasury with which to pay for binding. On motion of Dr. Fisk a subscription was started to raise funds to bind these journals. The following members subscribed $10 each for this purpose: Drs. Fisk, Eskridge, Pershing, C. A. Powers, Hershey, Rivers, Munn, Levy, Bonney, E. Freeman, T. H. Hawkins. The following subscribed $5 each: Drs. Axtell, Col. Woodhull. Total, $120. Drs. Munn and Sewall were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to complete the amount —$200.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. P. Munn. Treasurer, Dr. Laura L. Liebhardt. Secretary, Dr. Henry Sewall. Librarian, John Parsons.

Drs. Munn and Sewall were made a committee to send greetings to J. C. Dana.

We have received quite a number of valuable pamphlets, annual reports and bulletins from Dr. J. R. Chadwick, Boston Medical Library Association; Fredrick J. Teggart, Leland Stanford Jr. University; W. Gilman Thompson, New York Academy of Medicine; James T. Walsh, Boston City Hospital; John Edmands, Mercantile Library, Philadelphia; E. S. Wilcox, Public Library, Peoria Ill. Should all the librarians co-operate as heartily and as readily as the above, we will be enabled to make a crditable exhibit at the next convention of the American Medical Association.

WORDS OF CHEER.

Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.: "Congratulate you on your library plan."

Dr. Charles M. Oughton, Chicago, Ill.: "If there is anything further that I may do, please command me."

William Beer, Librarian Public Library, New Orleans, La.: "I am very happy to be able to help you in your object."

Dr. T. L. Bradford, Librarian Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.: "I like your project well and anything I can do will be done."

Dr. Geo. M. Gould, Editor *Philadelphia Medical Journal:* "I wish most heartily to express my sympathy with you in your medical library work."

Dr. Nicholas Senn, Chicago, Ill.: "I shall be an enthusiastic visitor to your exhibition during the meeting of the American Medical Association."

Dr. James R. Chadwick, Boston, Mass.: "I made a list of all the medical libraries in the country some years ago, with the intent to write an extensive article on the subject, but lost the manuscript. I shall be happy to co-operate with you."

Maj. J. C. Merrill, Librarian Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.: "In collecting a list of strictly medical libraries in this country, you undertake what I believe will result in useful information, and I shall look with interest for your paper at the next meeting of the American Medical Association."

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

"For Libraries are the standing armies of civilization."—O. W. Holmes.

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

3 Denison Building, Denver, Colorado.

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME I. MARCH, 1898. NUMBER 2.

THE UNION CATALOGUE.

In answer to the many inquiries as to what is a Union Catalogue, we reprint the following editorial, which represents our idea with great force and lucidity. There are, besides, several valuable points and suggestions in this editorial, which are not contained in our pamphlet, "How Every City May Secure a Medical Library."

"Dr. Spivak has himself suggested an important idea and has carried it into practical effect in connection with the Colorado Medical Library Association of Denver. He prepared a card catalogue of the medical works to be found in the private libraries of that city, which were not represented in the public medical library. In this way he was able to add more than 6,000 volumes to the medical works generally available for reference to the profession of Denver.

"Some such plan might be followed in any large town or city, and would be of very wide benefit to the profession. The essence of a reference library is to have the books obtainable, with some ready means of knowing just where each is to be found. It is not necessary that they should be all collected under one roof and one ownership. It is only necessary that their titles and location should be furnished in a well arranged catalogue.

"Probably in every city in the country may be found several private collections of medical books. Every where large public libraries exist, they lack many valuable books of reference that might be found on the shelves of private libraries in the same city. A card catalogue, representing all of these books, and giving their location and the hours at which they might be consulted, would furnish each of these cities with a good practical reference library, or greatly extend the value of the library it already possesses.

"The work of preparing such catalogues should be done by the younger members of the profession; they can furnish the time and energy, their older colleagues can furnish the books. Only bring the two together and a great professional benefit will result to both. The physician with a large private library finds with each addition to it an increasing difficulty in remembering just what he has to refer to and comes to feel keenly the need of a good catalogue, which he cannot supply for himself, and cannot secure without the aid of some one with a medical education. The catalogue of his books would be worth far more than the inconvenience of having them consulted by others

would ever cost, and to have with it also the access to all medical works in his city that he does not possess would be a practical extension of his library that he could not hope to accomplish in any other way.

"On the other hand, for the young man who will take up this work of cataloguing, the opportunity is one of unmixed benefit. In arranging and classifying the medical books in the catalogue, he will be arranging and classifying the facts of medicine in his own mind, and at the same time learning just where he can put his hand on any particular reference when he wants it, and acquiring for all practical purposes (when he most needs it), a library such as he could never hope to buy for himself, no matter how great his professional success in after life.

"With the private medical libraries of a city thus connected by a catalogue it would be almost certain that with the death of an individual owner his collection of books would not be allowed to become scattered or sold as waste paper. But the necessary effort would be made to secure them for permanent usefulness, in the possession of some medical society, or general public library, or educational institution, there to develop by accretions of similar sort into a true public medical library.

"Will there not, before the time of the Denver Meeting, be other cities to report experience with Dr. Spivak's plan?"—*Journal Am. Med. Association, January 22, 1898.*

INSTRUCTION FOR MAKING THE UNION CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, ETC.

By J. C. DANA, Librarian City Library, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Books—Enter all books under the surname of the Author, followed by his initials or forenames.

Author Entry—In making this Author Entry, give (1) Author, (2) Title, (3) Place of Publication, (4) Date, (5) Edition and Illustrated, if noted, (6) Number of Volumes, if more than one, (7) Publisher's Name.

Subject Entry—Enter also under the name of the Subject of which the book treats. Make a note of the word under which this subject entry is made, upon the back of the Author Card, e.g. "Chemistry." In making the Subject Entry give (1) the Name of the Subject, (2) Author's Name, followed by initials, (3) Title.

Title Entry—In such cases as may be necessary, particularly when the title does not clearly indicate the subject, enter also under the first word of the Title, which is not an article. Make a note of this entry on the Author Card. In making this Title entry give (1) the Title, (2) the Author's Name.

Joint Authors—When a book is written by more than one author, give the names of all upon the Author Card, and write cross references from the names of each of the others.

Anonymous Books—If the author's name cannot be found, enter first under the title. In making this entry follow the rule for the Author Entry, but leave the top line blank.

Reports of Societies—In reports of societies, etc., treat the Society as the Author and enter under its name.

Magazines, Journals, Etc.

Magazines, Etc.—Enter all magazines, journals, periodicals, etc., under the Title. (This is the main entry and corresponds to the Author Entry for

books.) Enter also under the Subject Entry word "Journals." If it treats of any special subject, enter under the name of that subject unless the first word of the title explains the subject, e. g. enter "Annals of Gynecology" under "Annals" (title) and "Journals" and "Gynecology," but "Obstetric Gazette" enter only under "Obstetric" (title) and "Journals." Note on the back of Title Cards for magazines the other entries made in each case. On all cards for journals, etc., state dates and the volumes which can be found in each doctor's office.

Writing Cards—In writing the catalogue cards, start the top line on each card at the first vertical red line on the left. Commence the second line from the second vertical red line. The third and all subsequent lines should begin from the first red line. The first line in each case should contain only the necessary Entry Words, e. g. Author's Name, etc., Name of Subject.

Capitalization—Use capitals only when they would be used if it were not a book title which was being written. This necessitates the capitalization of nouns in German.

List of Doctors—Make a list of all the Doctors whose books are included in this catalogue. This list should be made in columns. To the extreme left each line should be numbered consecutively. In the next columns should be given the doctor's name. Then the place where the books can be consulted, and lastly the hours at which they may be used. In this way each doctor will be designated by a different number. On each card (whether author, title or subject) write, to the left of the vertical red lines, the number which designates the doctor at whose office the book in question may be seen.

STATISTICS OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of complete statistical data from the following libraries:

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., Edward J. Nolan, M.D., Librarian. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., Grace W. Bryant, Librarian. John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., Clement W. Andrews, Librarian. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., N. Murray, Librarian. Library of the Alumni Association of the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill., M. P. Hatfield, Librarian. Library of Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., Adolph Feiel, Librarian. Mussey Medical and Scientific Library, Cincinnati, O., A. N. Whelpley, Librarian. Utica Medical Library Association, Utica, N. Y., J. H. Glass, M.D., Librarian. Library of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., T. L. Bradford, Librarian. Pueblo Medical Library Association, Pueblo, Colo., Wilbur W. Bulette, M.D., Librarian. Library of the Physicians to the German Hospital and Dispensary of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Herman G. Klotz., M.D., Librarian. Medical Department of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Morris Jastrow, Ph.D., Librarian. Orleans Parish Medical Society, New Orleans, La., Sidney P. Dlaup, M.D., Librarian. Public Library, Detroit, Mich., H. M. Utley, Librarian. State Board of Health, Concord, N. H., Irving I. Watson, Librarian. Public Library of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O., A. W. Whelpley, Librarian. Public Library of the City of Boston, Boston, Mass., Herbert Putnam, Librarian. Medical Department, Tulane University, New Orleans, La., John A. Bacon, M.D., Librarian. Library of the Essex South

District Massachusetts Medical Society, Salem, Mass., James E. Simpson, M.D., Librarian. New Hampshire State Library, Medical Department, Concord, N. H., Arthur H. Chase, Librarian.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Wheeling Medical Library Association was organized Jan. 1, 1898. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. F. J. L. Hupp; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Clyde S. Ford; Librarian, Dr. J. Schwinn; Executive Committee, Dr. R. W. Hazlett, Dr. L. H. Jepson and Dr. Jno. L. Dickey. The membership numbers twenty-five and includes several physicians practicing in neighboring towns. The annual fee is $5.00. The library is housed in the City Hospital. Twelve of the leading medical journals are on the table. Dr. S. L. Jepson, Health officer, who was one of the most enthusiastic organizers, has presented the society with complete files of the *Jour. Am. Med. Asso.* and the *Am. Jour. Obst.* The library contains 300 volumes. The Union Catalogue has been adopted as a feature of the library.

Hartford, Conn.—The Harford Medical Society is now one of the few medical organizations in this country that have a home of their own. It bears the name of the Hunt Memorial Building, and was erected through a legacy of $20,000 bequethed by the widow of Dr. Ebenezer K. Hunt. The building contains a meeting room, a dispensary, a laboratory, anotomical and photograph room, a reading room, chess room, etc. The building was dedicated on Feb. 1st. The Medical Library of the local society will be removed shortly to the new and commodious headquarters.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Dr. H. L. Scott, the secretary of the local medical society, is interested in establishing a medical department in the Public Library, which will be opened shortly. The plan of the Union Catalogue was discussed at a meeting of the society and was "thought extremely feasible."

Springfield, Mass,—Mr. J. C. Dana, Librarian City Library, is making arrangements for establishing a medical department. All the medical books, which were badly scattered, are now placed together, and a separate card catalogue made. Mr. Dana receives encouragement from the local physicians.

Leadville, Colo.—Dr. Sol. G. Kahn, President of Lake County Medical Society, is doing his utmost to further the idea of establishing a medical library and to introduce the Union Catalogue plan.

Warren, Pa.—Dr. M. V. Ball is now working on the Union Catalogue, and the prospects of organizing a medical library in connection with the local medical society is bright.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Dr. S. E. Solly writes: "I think your idea about the library is a good one, and I will try and combine with the brethren here in carrying it out."

Pueblo, Colo.—Dr. W. W. Bulette, Librarian of the Pueblo County Medical Library, is working hard to introduce the feature of the Union Catalogue.

Atlanta, Ga.—Dr. Michael Hoke endeavors to establish a medical department in connection with the library of the local Y. M. C. A.

Reprint from the Denver Medical Times.

BOSTON MEDICAL
JUN 29 1898
LIBRARY.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

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VOLUME I. APRIL 1898. NUMBER 3.

OUR AIM.

First—To encourage the founding of Medical Libraries and Medical Departments in Public Libraries wherever the medical profession is fairly organized.

Second—To encourage the compilation of Union Catalogues of Medical books and periodicals of private libraries as outlined in our pamphlet "How Every City May Secure a Medical Library?"

Third—To further the project proposed by Dr. Geo. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, of organizing a Medical Librarians' Association and the perfecting of plans whereby the wasted Medical Literature all over the world may be utilized.

Fourth—To gather statistical data, publish reports, news and historical sketches of public and private medical libraries and biographies of medical librarians and book-lovers.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARIAN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

We are happy to announce that one of our most cherished aims is about to be realized in the nearest future. Dr. Geo. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, who conceived the project of a Medical Librarian's Association, will, with the assistance of Miss M. R. Charlton, of Montreal, Canada, launch the organization into existence. A preliminary meeting of medical librarians and all interested in the growth of libraries will be held in Philadelphia, Monday May 9, 1898, at the editorial offices of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 1420 Chestnut St. Two sessions will be held, one at noon, and the other in the evening. Both sessions will be confined to the perfecting of plans of organization. No papers will be read. Those who cannot attend the meeting and wish either to express their approval of the project, or, to present some suggestions regarding the organization, are requested to communicate with Miss M. R. Charlton, McGill University, Montreal, Canada or Dr. Geo M. Gould, Philadelphia.

It is expected that all the medical librarians in the United States and Canada as well as others who are interested in the building up of medical libraries will respond to the call.

THE MAY ISSUE OF THE MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Our May issue will be a special Souvenir Edition in honor of the American Medical Association which will meet in Denver, June 7, 1898. It will contain several sketches of Medical Libraries, full proceedings of the preliminary meeting of the Medical Librarians' Association, the first of a series of critical essays on "Physicians in Fiction," an alphadetical list of all medical works published in the United States during the year 1897, and a classified list of all medical subjects treated in the lay periodical press of the United States and England in 1897. It will be illustrated and contain sixteen pages of reading matter, news, reports, etc. A copy will be presented to each member of the American Medical Association.

We respectfully request all Medical Librarians to send us reports, news-items, sketches of libraries, etc., which will be cheerfully and thankfully published in the MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

SKETCHES OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

I.

THE QUINE LIBRARY.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
By GRACE W. BRYANT, Librarian.

Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, the first president of the College, left his library to the school at the time of his death in 1892. To this nucleus of between three and four hundred volumes, additions were made by the friends of the college, until, in 1895 the collection of books was large enough to assume the form of a regularly organized library. The second floor of the laboratory building was fitted up with library furniture, the books classified, by the Dewey decimal classification, and catalogued by a professional librarian.

In 1897 the library received an endowment of $500 annually from Dr. Wm. E. Quine, present Dean of the college from whom it has taken its name. Dr. Quine has taken great interest in the building up of the library, having given hundreds of volumes from his own shelves.

The library is for reference only, and is open from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon. The number of volumes is about three thousand, besides a large number of unbound journals and reprints. We have complete files to date of Sajons' "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," "International Clinics," and "Journal of the American Medical Association," and several nearly

completed files of other leading medical journals. These are found invaluable in the way of reference work. The material in these journals, and also in the transactions and reports of societies and associations, is made accessible to the students by analyticals. The articles are catalogued upon yellow cards which are placed in the card catalogue, which is a regular dictionary catalogue of authors and subjects. Reprints are also catalogued.

Upon the reading table are kept between forty and fifty of the current medical periodicals.

The latest editions of the text books in most constant use are kept on the librarian's desk, where the student is free to help himself with no restrictions, except to return the books to the desk. Access to the shelves is also allowed.

The reference work during the last six months has consisted in the making of forty-five reference lists upon as many different subjects.

The library expects to be materially increased in the next few months by a gift of between one and two thousand volumes. Part of these are from the New York Academy of Medicine, which has been very generous to the library, sending us large numbers of its duplicates.

The students use the library constantly, the attendance having nearly doubled during the last five months.

STATISTICS OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of complete statistical data from the following Libraries:

61. University of Louisville, Lovisville, Ky., Dr. E. L. David, Librarian.
62. Public School Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., Lucy Ball, Librarian.
63. Medfield Asylum Library, Medfield, Mass., Dr. French, Librarian.
64. Boston Athenae um, Boston, Mass., C. K. Bolton. Librarian.
65. Hyman Clark Library, Indianapolis, Ind., Dr. Earp, Librarian.
66. New York Public Library, New York, Dr. J. S. Billings, Director.
67. New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York, Dr. Bennett, Librarian.
68. New York State Library, Albany, New York, Melvil Dewey, Director.
69. State Board of Health, Montgomery, Ala., Dr. Sanders, Librarian.
70. University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, Dr. Mann, Librarian.
71. McGill University, Montreal, Canada, Dr. F, C. Finley, Librarian.
72. Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., F. M. Crunden, Librarian.
73. Chicago College of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill., W. Day, Librarian.
74. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Dr. Bisbee, Librarian.
75. McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass., M. F. Newell, Librarian.
76. Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., E. P. Van Duzee, Librarian.

77. Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y, H. L. Elmendorf, Librarian.
78. Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal., Dr. E. Rixford, Librarian.
79. Public Library, Chicago, Ill., F. H. Hild, Librarian.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Medical Library of the Kings County Medical Society will shortly be the proud owner of a magnificent home. A fire proof building at a cost of over $80,000 is now in the course of erection. The society is greatly indebted to Dr. William Browning, its highly accomplished and efficient librarian for his unremitting labors.

Westerly, R. I.—Dr. J. Howard Morgan, Secretary of the Washington County Medical Society writes that at the annual meeting held in January a committee was appointed to report on the plan of thd Union Catalogue. The committee reported at the April meeting "in favor of the plan, and the society voted to adopt it. A committee was appointed to attend to its carrying out in co-operation with the Memorial Library."

Denver, Colo.—Dr. Henry Sewall, Secretary of the Colorado Medical Library Association has gladdened the hearts of the local anatomists and surgeons by "accessioning" the splendid work of the late Harrison Allen, System of Human Anatomy. We are also informed that he works a secret scheme by which the library will shortly be enriched by 300 splendidly bound volumes, which together with the volumes to be bound for the money subscribed at the annual meeting by Drs. Fisk, Eskridge, Munn and others will bring the total increase to about 700 volumes.

Chicago, Ill.—Dr. Nicholas Senn continues to shower gifts upon the Newberry Library. He recently presented to the library a collection of the late Du Bois Raymond, consisting of 4000 volumes and 13,000 pamphlets, mostly on the subject of physiology. Dr. Senn had previously presented to the same institution the library of Dr. Wilhelm B. Baum, of Gottingen, and many valuable works from his own private collection, including the manuscripts of some sixty works from his own hand. A sketch of the library will shortly be published in the MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

J. F. B.

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY. AUG 22 1898

SOUVENIR NUMBER.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

"For Libraries are the standing armies of civilization."—O. W. Holmes.

Devoted to the Interests of Medical Libraries and Bibliography.

VOLUME I. MAY 1898. NUMBER 4

A WORD

To Medical Librarians.—The aim of MEDICAL LIBRARIES: is First, to encourage the founding of Medical Libraries and Medical Departments in Public Libraries wherever the medical profession is fairly organized; Second, to encourage the adoption and realization by Medical Librarians all over the world the plans outlined in Dr. Gould's address "The Work of an Association of Medical Librarians," published elsewhere in this issue, to the end that an international organizaton of Medical Librarians may be affected, and, Third, to gather statistical data, publish reports, news, historical sketches of public and private medical libraries, and biographies of Medical Librarians and book-lovers. A sample copy of this issue will reach the Medical Librarians in both hemispheres. We expect all Medical Libraries to send us one year's subscription.

To The Medical Profession.—Our aim is to perfect "an organization of literary records of medicine that a puzzled worker in any part of the civilized world shall in an hour be able to gain a knowledge pertaining to a subject of the experience of every other man in the world," or in other words,the establishment of Medical Libraries in every city and village of this and every other land.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES cultivates a virgin soil whereon no human foot ever trod before. It will not burden you with "cases." In MEDICAL LIBRARIES you will find half an hour's recreation by reading about medical books and their makers; about the book garneries and their keepers; about the world's masters of fiction and their way of representing the doctors; a story a poem, an aphorism, a legend, about and by the doctor, etc., etc. Please, subscribe.

To Medical Publishers and Booksellers.—A sample copy of this issue is sent to Medical Publishers and Booksellers in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. We intend with your co-operation to be able to inform the medical profession and medical librarians the world over of all medical books published in the English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Polish, etc., etc., languages. We ask you to send us the prospectuses and catalogues of all your new publications. We will be pleased to have you send us books for review. Our advertising rates are moderate.

A MEETING OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS IN DENVER.

The following circular was sent out by the Committee on Libraries: Dear Sir:—The undersigned have been appointed a Local Committee on Medical Libraries in connection with Meeting of The American Medical Association in Denver. It is believed that this occasion will offer a favorable opportu nity for the perfection of the organization of the Association of Medical Libraries which has already been projected. Your presence and co-operation for this purpose are earnestly desired. A conference of those interested in Medical Libraries will be held at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, at 4 p. m., Monday, June 6.

Fraternally,

HENRY SEWALL,
W. P. MUNN,
C. D. SPIVAK,
Committee.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

The following prominent ladies and gentlemen will contribute important articles to MEDICAL LIBRARIES: Drs. Edward Jackson, Philadelphia; Wm. R. Chadwick, Boston; Wm. Browning, Brooklyn; A. C. Getchell, Wercester; Major G. C. Merrill, Washington; Henry W. Bettmann, Cincinnati; Henry Sewall, C. B. Nichols, Wm P. Munn, Denver; Philip Rovno, New York; M. V. Ball, Warren, Pa.; James M. Winfield, Brooklyn; Miss M. R. Charlton, Montreal; Mrs Jennie C. Spivak, Denver; Prof. I. J. Schwatt, University of Pennsyluania; Edward H. Small, Pittsburg; Victor Yarros, Chicago, and many others.

Reviews of books, library news and other important articles are omitted this month on account of limited space.

The Itch.—At a trial held some time ago in Ireland, one of the jurors asked to be excused from serving on the jury.

Judge:—"For what reason?"

Juror:—"My Lord, I've got the itch."

Judge:—(to the clerk:)—"Scratch him out."

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THE WORK OF AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.*

By GEO. M. GOULD, A. M., M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

While war and all the forces of devolution are most actively in function it behoves those who believe in progressive evolution to do their silent and unnoticed work all the more self-sacrificingly in order that after them may live tendencies and institutions which shall make the world better. It is a most noteworthy fact that, during the stage of their inception and formation, the constructive agencies of scientific and social advance are unknown and unrecognized. I can imagine few things that are more pregnant with far-reaching influences than this little movement of ours. Surely a profound and magnificent role in the regeneration of the world is accorded and awaits scientific medicine. Just as certainly scientific medicine depends upon a rigid and thorough-going literary systematization of the results reached by the world's million individual workers. In no branch of human endeavor is there such instant practical application to the needs of humanity as is ours, and in none may the findings of a solitary worker in Asia, Europe or America, be immediately needed by any other physician in a hamlet or hospital continental distances away. I look forward to such an organization of the literary records of medicine that a puzzled worker in any part of the civilized world shall in an hour be able to gain a knowledge pertaining to a subject of the experience of every other man in the world. It seems to me strange beyond all belief

* Introductory Suggestions to the Association of Medical Librarians at the Meeting for Organizing the Association, held in Philadelphia, May 2, 1898.

in the stage of civilization which we have reached, when trades-unions of a thousand kinds are local, national and international; when every place of human activity has recognized that the *sine qua non* of progress is organization and intercommunication, that the pricelessly precious results of medical knowledge should be given over to the rapine of commercialism, and to that barbarism of unorganization in which our medical libraries at present do not flourish. In saved lives and spared expense, our state and national governments would make money by devoting millions of dollars to establishing medical libraries in every city and village of the land. Alas, that nobody nowadays cares a fig for preventing social waste, communal expense, and averting the evils of the next generation. Our trick seems rather to be to load our after-comers with debt, and to trundle our burdens of all kinds upon the shoulders of the next generation. Those attempting to arouse a recognition of the tremendous influence that must come from the organization and founding of medical libraries have met with a strange and regretable indifference on the part, even of some libraries. "Of what use to *our* library can such an organization be?" has been asked. Of what use is medicine, or life itself? might be replied. If the use is not patent and self-evident, then we hardly need attempt stimulating its recognition. Some people are so made and habited that the perception of the light of unselfishness must traverse the London smoke of their life-worn spectacles, and reach the lethargic brain with the dingy tinge of selfishness. To such, argument is useless, and we may hope that their places will sometime be filled by psychic emmetropes who love and will labor for the realization of an unselfish morality and the dissemination of a world-renovating science.

As it appears to me there is measureless beneficence and medical utility in the increase of the number of medical libraries, and in the organized co-operation of these, one with another, by means of such an association as we purpose to found. At first only half a dozen or a dozen may perhaps thus be brought into common understandings, and mutual helpfulness; but sooner or later the inevitable necessities of developing society and science will end in the extension of the scheme until at last every small city of America shall have a public medical library to which the worker within a hundred miles can come and learn in a brief visit what all the workers of the world have done or discovered concerning any one of a thousand great questions involving matters of life and death for the patient. At present every one of the libraries represented here or that may for the next twenty-five years join with us, is poor, financially, and

as the psychologists would say, hardly struggling above the threshold of perceptibility. We cannot therefore, as we should, have any central or strikingly corporate existence, with well paid assistants to carry on the severe drudgery required to bring our labor to any degree of practical efficiency. Hence we can only parcel the work out among ourselves, and meet say once a year to compare notes, to give out our stints, to take council together, and to reawaken in each other's hearts the sacred altar fire of self-sacrificing zeal.

The work to be done and to be parcelled out is sufficient, and is so easily divisible that each one of the participants will find enough to do, I suspect, during the coming year. As it seems to me the following are the most important objects:

1. The systematization and practical carrying out of a method to effect the exchange of duplicate books whereby such volumes not needed by one library may by exchange or purchase find their way to the library heretofore without them. To the committee undertaking this work I can perhaps give some hints of practical value. Every library has or will have large numbers of such duplicates, and it only needs a little intelligence and zeal to systematize a most useful machinery of exchange.

2. A committee is needed to make effective some means of bringing to public medical libraries the books of physicians deceased, or retiring from practice. At present thousands of physician's libraries are being ground into pulp, or are rotting in attics. An official circular should be prepared setting forth the usefulness to the profession of medical libraries, and a local committee, or librarian should be charged with its distribution in every part of the land and with persistent watchfulness for possibilities of gathering much now wasted medical literature into libraries.

3. A committee is needed, with the special tasks of keeping a list of all the medical societies in the world which publish reports or transactions; of soliciting exchanges and gifts of these reports, etc., to each one of our membership-libraries; and of effecting a method of inexpensive transfer through a central or single official. Perhaps it may be that the United States Government through the Surgeon-General's library might become the agent between America and Europe for the transfer and distribution, in exactly the same way as the Smithsonian Institution now acts for the interchange of books in pure science.

4. Another committee might have in charge the work of keeping in touch with the antiquarian medical book-stores of the world; of looking out for auction sales of physician's libraries; and of being

on the alert for bargains in medical books. I have known of a number of most astonishing sales that had our libraries only known about, they might have enriched their shelves at a ludicrously little expense.

5. Another useful work would be that of bringing to the attention of the wealthy and of older physicians the present sad state of medical libraries and the tremendous possibilities of good that would come from endowing, founding and organizing institutions for bringing medical literature within the practical use of the physician and scientists of every community. At present, rich men seem to be afflicted with a strange sort of infatuation to do evil with their charities; they are, for example, building hospitals to curse both the people and the profession, and are giving millions of dollars to enable a million empty headed people to read a million fatuous novels. Let us show them what good they could do by bringing to every individual physician, tormented to save the lives and health of his patients, the experience of the world's workers.

6. Each library necessarily differs from every other, and thus certain works can only be found in certain libraries. A catalogue should therefore be prepared in which certain rare, or useful works possessed by one library could be brought to the notice of the other libraries of the association, and of the subscribing physicians of the locality, and thus by a system of guaranteed loans, by other means, any local worker in any part of the country could secure the consultation or use of the rare work.

7. I can easily see how our library association may soon become so useful and strong that local librarians and assistants may be more or less permanently employed in abstracting or epitomizing articles in rare journals and books for the benefit of distant or busy investigators. The preparation for such a useful function is distinctly within the range of objects of our Association.

8. One librarian will undoubtedly be found to take especial charge of, and to communicate to the others, all information pertaining to the procuring of library supplies, the prices of mechanical devices, the methods of cataloging, the care of books, etc.

To recapitulate, I would suggest the following committees:

1. On Exchange of Library Duplicates.
2. For Securing Libraries of Retiring or Deceased Physicians.
3. For Securing and Distribution of Transactions of Medical Societies.
4. On Antiquarian Books and Auction Sales.
5. For Securing Endowments of Medical Libraries.
6. On Rare Works in Single Libraries.

7. For Supplying Special Information, Securing Useful Abstracts, etc.

8. On Library Management, Technic, Devices, Binding, etc.

If these and other labors should, in the future, be brought into practical out-working by our association, you will at once foresee that it can be done only by means of mimeograph typewritten circulars or letters systematically supplying all association subscribers with information and with the results of the labors of each committee. It is a pity that this cannot be done through an official and regularly published journal of the association, wherein could be unified the work of all and of each for the common benefit. Whether the establishment of such a medium of intercommunication is at present feasible, and how its bills are to be paid by impecunious libraries—are questions the answers to which I leave to impecunious librarians.

THE PHYSICIAN IN FICTION.

I.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS SEEN BY CHARLES DICKENS.

By J. C. DANA.

The novel writers of the 19th century in this and other countries have been in many cases people of great genius, of imagination and of great insight into human character. They have often tried to portray the heart of the life of their day and time. They have, often with intent, and always in some degree whether with intent or not, reflected in their pages the current opinion of their fellows. From their pages we should be able to gather hints, at least, and perhaps positive evidence, as to the views which the men and women of their time and country, held of their laws, customs, religions, professions and callings. These hints and these bits of evidence, coming from men of insight and imagination ought to be of intense interest; in many ways they must be to the student of society of value. That they are of interest is sufficiently proved by the popularity of the novel. We like the story, the plot, the incident; we are pleased to be introduced in the very heart and soul of certain of our fellows as the novelist dissects them for us; but we are also interested, and intensely, in the analysis of our own daily life, in the careful exposition of certain of its aspects which the novelist makes for us.

One of the secrets of the charms of art is that it exalts the commonplace, fixes the passing thought, and brings us to see with delight that which is always with us but is rarely truly seen. And so the novelist pleases, partly because he tells us of our very selves.

The great novelist, of course, following this line of thought, is true to his time. He gives us the world; he does not give us himself.

How did Dickens reflect his time? Truly, or with distortions due to his own personality? How, especially, did he view the medical profession? Did he

respect and admire the doctor? Is his view, as expressed in the pages of his novels, the view his fellows held, or was it peculiar to himself?

In considering these questions, I found that there are, among the characters in Dickens novels about thirty-five men who are called medical students, physicians, surgeons or doctors. Not all of these are doctors as we commonly understand the word. I have taken note of all of them, about twenty-seven in number, who are spoken of at sufficient length to warrant consideration in a paper of this kind. How Dickens views them and how, in consequence, he may be supposed to have viewed the medical profession in general, will be shown more clearly be an examination of the following table than by the reading of many pages of comment:

THE MEDICAL MEN IN DICKEN'S NOVELS.

Name.	Profession.	Appearing in:	From Dickens' description may be characterized as:
Ben Allen	Medical Student	Pickwick	Mildewey, slouchy and common
Bayham Badger	Physician	Bleak House	Silly
Mr. Knight Bell	Surgeon	Mudfog Papers	Absurdly idiotic
Mr. Chillip	Physician	David Copperfield	Meekly and weakly ditto
Ginery Dunkle	Physician	Martin Chuzzlewit	Pompously foolish
Doctor Grummidge	Physician	Mudfog Papers	Inane
Doctor Haggag	Physician	Little Dorrit	Dirty, drunken, medical scarecrow
Alfred Heathfield	Medical Student	The Battle of Life	Good youngman
Josh Hopkins	Medical Student	Pickwick Papers	Harum-scarum joker
John Jobling	Physician	Martin Chuzzlewit	A pretentious charlatan
Doctor Kutankumagen	Physician	Mudfog Papers	Inane
Mr. Lewsome	Surgeon	Martin Chuzzlewit	Weak, cowardly wretch
Doctor Lirriper	Surgeon	Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy	Dissipated scapegrace
Mr. Losborne	Surgeon	Oliver Twist	Fat, good-humored and eccentric
Doctor Lumbey	Physician	Nicholas Nickleby	A nonentity
Alexander Manette	Physician	Tale of Two Cities	Good man
Doctor Payne	Surgeon	Pickwick Papers	Pompous and irascible
Mr. Pilkins	Surgeon	Dombey and Son	A cringing worshiper of Dr. Peps
Dr. Parker Peps	Physician	Dombey and Son	Inflated, polysyllabic ninny
Bob Sawyer	Medical Student	Pickwick Papers	Friend and mate of Badger
Dr. Slammer	Surgeon	Pickwick Papers	Funny, fat little man
Dr. Soemup	Physician	Mudfog Papers	Fool
Joe Specks	Physician	Uncommercial Traveler	"Man without a flaw"
Doctor Toorell	Pnysician	Mudfog Papers	Fool
Allan Woodcourt	Surgeon	Bleak House	An admirable man
Doctor Wosky	Physician	Sketches	A "ladies' doctor"

Out of these twenty-seven medical men, not one is characterized especially as having ability, as being a person of good sound sense; not one would seem to indicate by anything he is allowed to say in the pages in which he lives, that he is a man of brains, with the possible exception of Dr. Manette in the "Tale of Two Cities," and Joe Specks in the "Uncommercial Traveller." Alfred Heathfield, Alexander Manette, Joe Specks and Allan Woodcourt are men whom one might be willing to associate with freely, though even they rather savor of the cheap comic paper. The remaining twenty-three are, as tne notes indicate, either silly, idiotic, pretentious, weak, or are simply caricatures of men.

As I went on with my examination I was at first inclined to draw some rather broad conclusions from this table. It seemed to indicate that in

Dickens' time, say forty years ago, the medical profession in England received very little consideration at the hands of people of thought. The doctors generally, were looked upon as weak and rather silly; and the lower middle class, even, considered them as little more than necessary evils or subjects for jokes. On further consideration, however, I was led to the conclusion that you cannot get, from the pages of Dickens, any very accurate views of life in England forty years ago. Dickens was a caricaturist pre-eminently. His works all have the "funny paper" element. The old illustrations drawn for them when first written are more like the exaggerated drawings of Zimmerman for "Judge" than like an attempt at delineation of real life; and those drawings are an excellent index of the pages themselves. Nobody is commonplace. Everything is intense, strained, grotesque, beyond reason. There is nothing moderate in Dickens. All his sympathy is at white heat, all his flows of tears are tubsful, and all his passions are in italics.

I believe that an analysis of the lawyers would show that he viewed them, as he did the doctors, simply as material for fun. The doctor was to Dickens what the Harlem goat has been to "Puck" and "Judge," an occasion for producing a horse-laugh.

I am led by my examination of the medical profession as Charles Dickens saw it, to turn again to Stevenson's essay on "The Gentleman in Fiction." A quotation from that essay perhaps explains the absence from Dickens' pages of medical men whom one can hold in high respect.

"With all his watchfulness of men and manners, with all his fiery industry, with his exquisite native gift of characterization, with his clear knowledge of what he meant to do, there was yet something lacking. In part after part, novel after novel, a whole menagerie of characters, the good, the bad, the droll and the tragic, came at his beck, like slaves about an oriental despot; there was only one who stayed away; the gentleman. But years were given and courage continued to the indefatigable artist; and at length, after so many and such lamentable failures, success began to attend upon his arms. David Copperfield scrambled through on hands and knees; it was at least a negative success. Then came the evil days, the days of Dombey and Dorrit from which the lover of Dickens willingly averts his eyes; and when that temporary blight has passed away, and the artist began with a more resolute arm to reap the aftermath of his genius, we find him able to create a Carton, a Wrayburn, a Twemlow. No mistake about these three; they are all getlemen; the sottish Carton, the effete Twemlow, the insolent Wrayburn, all have doubled the cape. * * * * *

Here, then, we have a man who found it for years an enterprise beyond his art to draw a gentleman, and who in the end succeeded. Is it because Dickens was not a gentleman himself that he so often failed? And if so, then how did he succeed at last? Is it because he was a gentleman that he succeeded? And if so what made him fail? I feel inclined to stop this paper here, after the manner of conundrums, and offer a moderate reward for a solution."

Springfield, Mass.

The above excellent critical essay is the first of a series which will run in Medical Libraries. The following authors will be treated in our next issues: Scott, Hawthorn, Beecher-Stow, Tolstoi, Hugo and others. ED.

SKETCHES OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES

II.

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

By FRANCIS D. TANDY, Public Library,
Denver, Colo.

The Colorado Medical Library Association owes its existence, no doubt, to the general demand of the medical profession for some such institution. Without such a demand nothing of the sort could ever have been organized, or if organized, it could have met with no success. But more than to this underlying cause, it owes its existence and a great measure of the success it has attained, to the enthusiasm and hard work of its secretary, Dr. Henry Sewall. Early in 1893 Dr. Sewall began to devise means to supply the demand for a medical reference library which he was confident existed in the profession. Mayor Platt Rogers suggested the forming of a co-operative library on the same plan as that adopted by lawyers. Conversation with a few public spirited physicians developed the fact that an effort to establish such a library would find cordial support and cooperation.

DR. HENRY SEWALL.

Mr. John C. Dana, Librarian of the Public Library, was then approached. Mr. Dana entered heartily into the plan. He agreed that if such an association was formed and would deposit its books in the library, the library would catalogue them and care for them as fully as if they were among its own possessions. Furthermore he agreed, in behalf of the library, to spend as much money for the purchase of medical books, as was expended for that purpose by the Medical Library Association. In return for this, the books belonging to the association were to be free to all patrons of the Public Library who wished to consult them there, but were to be lent only to members of the Association, and were to remain its exclusive property. As the Public Library at that time contained over

DR. J. T. ESKRIDGE.

700 volumes of well selected medical books, incomplete files of some 60 medical journals and, in addition, received regularly 38 more, such an arrangement was in every way desirable.

A meeting of physicians was held at the office of Dr. Eskridge on Saturday, May 27th, 1893. At this meeting The Colorado Medical Library Association was brought into existence. A subsequent meeting was held on June 15th and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. These documents provide that no pecuniary gain shall result to anyone from the library. The dues were fixed at $5.00 per annum, but anyone could, with the consent of the executive committee, become a life member on the payment of $100.00. The officers of the society were to be a President, Secretary and Treasurer who were to be elected at the regular annual meetings, to be held on the first Monday in January of each year. The property of the Association was to be deposited wherever the Association might decide, but no change in this respect could be made except by a two-thirds vote of the Association, and then not without at least one month's notice. The Executive Committee was to be composed of the President and Secretary and one other member of the Association selected by these two. This Committee was given full power to act for the Association between its meetings, to pass upon all applications for membership, and to superintend the purchase of books, but in so doing, to purchase as far as possible such books as any members of the Association might request. But it was to have no power to contract any debts beyond the amount of cash in the treasury. The books of the Association were to be lent only to its members.

DR. S. A. FISK.

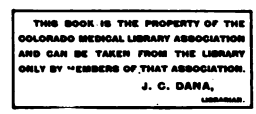
After adopting the constitution and by-laws, the meeting elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. T. Eskridge; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Henry Sewall; Librarian, John C. Dana. These three gentlemen constituted the Executive Committee for the first year of the Association's existence. On the 24th of June, Articles of Incorporation were filed,

DR. J. W. GRAHAM.

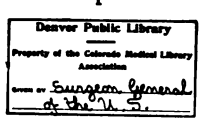
and the Association was fully ready for business.

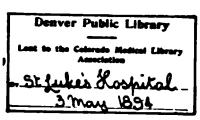
Shortly after the formation of the Library Association, the Colorado State Medical Society held its regular annual meeting, and realizing the importance of the work of the Association, voted to contribute $200 to its support, and appointed Dr. Jesse Hawes chairman of a committee to select books to be purchased with this sum. The Medical Department of the University of Denver decided to deposit its library, containing some 240 bound volumes and nearly 2,000 numbers of standard medical journals, with the Association. (This valuable library had originated in a gift from Dr. S. A. Fisk, an uncle of Dr. S. A. Fisk, of Denver who was afterwards President of the Medical Library Association). A similar loan was made by St. Luke's Hospital. Gifts of books and journals were received from Drs. Fisk, Collins, Munn, Hawkins, Cass, Taylor and Axtell in liberal quantity.

All these books were deposited in the Public Library. They were all stamped as belonging to the Medical Library Association and bore upon the outside of their cover the following label:


THIS BOOK IS THE PROPERTY OF THE
COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
AND CAN BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY
ONLY BY MEMBERS OF THAT ASSOCIATION.
J. C. DANA,
LIBRARIAN.

In addition to this, each volume had one of the following book plates, showing its ownership and the name of the person from whom it was received pasted upon the inside of the front cover. The Public Library arranged the books upon its shelves with its own, and classified the whole collection minutely by subject. A complete card catalogue, in which the books were entered under author, title and subject, was prepared and placed in the gallery in the library, which was entirely given up to the Medical Department.





In the beginning of July some 1500 copies of the foregoing circular, accom-

DR. W. W. GRANT.

COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
DENVER COLORADO

Office of the Secretary,
July, 1891.

The medical fraternity of Denver and Colorado are endeavoring, as the accompanying booklet shows, to build up a medical library in this city. It is not necessary to call attention to the advantages which accrue to the profession of medicine through the establishment of a medical library. Our remoteness from the centres of population makes the work we have undertaken difficult in many ways. Your society can aid materially in this enterprise by sending us its proceedings. Anything sent us will be acknowledged, placed on the shelves of the library and brought to the attention of its readers.

Yours Respectfully,
J. T. ESKRIDGE, M. D., *President,*
HENRY SEWALL, M. D., *Secretary,*
J. C. DANA, *Librarian Public Library,*
For the Association

Address, care Public Library,
Denver, Colorado

(The Association will pay transportation if you wish)

panied by a booklet explaining the objects of the Association, were sent out to physicians and others likely to be interested. The response to these circulars further enriched the library.

The Medico-Legal Society disbanded about this time and the funds in its treasury amounting to $75 were turned over, on the 26th of June, 1893, to the Medical Library Association, to be expended in works on Medical Jurisprudence. So great was the growth of the institution from these and similar causes, that at the first annual meeting, held January 22, 1894, the Secretary was able to report that the books in the joint collection numbered 1176 volumes, an increase of nearly 600 volumes in little over six months. At this meeting Dr. S. A. Fisk was unanimously elected President and Dr. Sewall re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The year 1894 was the first full year of the Association's existence. A great deal of interest was taken by the profession in its work and very many donations, some of which were of great value, were received. The most important of these was the gift from the Boston Medical Library of over 2,000 books and journals. This gift, however, would never have been received by the Association, owing to lack of funds for transportation, had it not been for Dr. S. A. Fisk. He obtained reduced rates over the Burlington Route and in addition defrayed the entire cost ($150) out of his own pocket. Early in 1895 these books were received, the journals were sorted and such of them as needed were bound in a substantial linen binding, at a cost of from 50c to 60c per volume.

DR. T. H. HAWKINS.

At the second annual meeting, held January 7, 1895, the report of the Treasurer showed a balance in the treasury of $119.39, the expenses for the year having been $389.19 and the recipts $508.58. Dr. Grant was elected President after Dr. J. W. Graham had declined the office. Dr. Sewall was re-elected Secretary, but

DR. WM. P. MUNN.

requested to be releived of the duties of Treasurer, so Dr. Laura L. Liebhardt was elected to that office. At this meeting Drs. Fisk and Graham became the first two life members of the Association.

Owing to the liberal gift of the Boston Medical Library and to the generosity of the members of the profession in Colorado, the collection of journals became of the very greatest importance. This being the case, the Executive Committee decided to concentrate the efforts of the Association more upon that line. Accordingly, an arrangement was entered into with the Public Library, by which all the journals, transactions of medical societies, Boards of Health reports and publications of the United States government dealing with medicine, were turned over to the Medical Library Association. In return for this, all the general books of the Association were given to the Public Library.

In order to build up the list of journals at the least expense, the Secretary asked all members who subscribed for journals to turn them over to the Association as soon as they had finished with them. Among the most notable donations for the year 1895 were those from Drs. E. C. Rivers, John T. Davidson, T. H. Hawkins and E. R. Axtell.

At the third annual meeting, held in January 1896, the report the Treasurer showed a balance of $226.53. Dr. Fisk added to his previous generosity by giving $100 to increase the collection of journals. Dr. Eskridge also enriched the Association by becoming a life member. At this meeting Dr. Graham was elected President and Drs. Sewall and Liebhardt were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

On March 16, 1896, the Medical Department of the University of Denver relinquished all claim to the books deposited by them when the new Association commenced, and they became the exclusive property of the Association. During this year Surgeon-General Sternberg visited Denver and, at the request of Col. Woodhull, directed him to exchange with the Medical Library Association, the medical libraries of any posts in the Department of Colorado which might be abandoned. Owing to this arrangement the Association received ninety-six bound volumes from Fort Russell, Wyo., and in December 1897, fifteen bound volumes of journals and two books

from Fort Grant, Arizona. A valuable donation of some 120 volumes was also received from the New York Academy of Medicine early in 1896.

JOHN C. DANA.

During the year 1896 the first fruit of the efforts to stimulate an interest in medical libraries through the state matured with the founding of the Pueblo Medical Library Association. The parent association—for so it may be justly termed—was able to give its offspring a substantial start in life, by sending it 332 volumes of journals from among its own collection of duplicates. During the year the number of volumes belonging to the Association increased about 75 per cent.

The fourth annual meeting was held on January 11, 1897, and the reports of the officers showed the flourishing condition of the Association. Dr. T. H. Hawkins was elected President and Drs. Sewall and Liebhardt, Secretary and Treasurer.

A letter was received from the Library Committee of the School Board, stating that over $200 had been spent in labor upon the books belonging to the Association, but that the Committee considered the money well spent and the increased usefulness of

the library more than offset that amount. Dr. C. D. Spivak suggested the idea of a union catalogue of medical books in the private libraries of Denver physicians. He was appointed a committee to carry out this idea. He performed his task so well that the catalogue was completed before the middle of the year. He made a personal canvas of the physicians, and took a list of all the books and journals in their possession, which

they were willing to allow others to consult during their office hours. For this purpose the following form was used:

A LIST OF BOOKS AND JOURNALS in the private library of Dr._____
Address_____which may be consulted by patrons of the PUBLIC LIBRARY, DENVER, during the following office hours:_____

TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	VOL.	Place and Pub.

Comparing these lists with the catalogues in the Public Library, he struck off the names of those works which appeared therein. A catalogue by authors, titles and subjects, arranged in one alphabetical list, was then made of all the books upon the various lists. A list was made of all physicians, whose libraries were so catalogued, and each physician was then given a number. This number was placed upon every card written for each book contained in his collection. By these means, a person finding a book in the Union Catalogue which he wished to consult, could, by referring to the list of physicians, instantly tell in whose collection it could be found, and at what address, and between what hours it could be consulted. In this way over 6,000 volumes were added to the available resources of the library.

On February 1, 1897, 288 volumes of journals were purchased from a dealer in Kansas at 10 cents per volume. In July the State Medical Association gave the Medical Library Association another $200. This sum enabled the Association to pay the transportation of a very valuable exchange of 9,333 numbers of journals and 437 bound volumes from the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office. In December a gift of a case of books was received from Dr. Jesse Hawes of Greeley.

In September 1897, Dr. Spivak commenced the regular publication of a monthly bulletin in THE COLORADO MEDICAL JOURNAL, subsequently in February 1898, transferring this bulletin to his own journal, *Medical Libraries*.

Owing to the appointment of Mr. Dana to the librarianship of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., his resignation as librarian of the Association was accepted at the fifth annual meeting, held January 17, 1898. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Dana for the interest he had always exhibited and the good work he had performed for the Association. Mr. John Parsons the new librarian of the Public Library was elected in his place.

Dr. Munn was unanimously elected president, Drs. Sewall and Liebhardt were re-elected. The annual dues were reduced to $3.00 per year in the hope of increasing the membership. In re-

sponse to an urgent call from the Treasurer for more funds, the following members contributed $10.00 each, Drs. Fisk, Eskridge, Pershing, C. A. Powers, Hershey, Rivers, Munn, Levy, Bonney, Leonard Freeman and Hawkins; and Dr. Axtell and Col. Woodhull each gave $5.00. In this manner $120 was collected.

STATEMENT OF THE GROWTH OF THE COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DENVER, JUNE 1, 1893 TO JANUARY 1, 1898.

	June '93	Jan. '94	Jan. '95	Jan. '96	Jan. '97	Jan. '98
Books belonging to the Public Library	503	1176	1518	1435	1559	1640
Books belonging to the C. M. L. A. -				125	398	477
Reports of Societies and B'ds of Health				606	1200	1230
Bound Journals, - - -			200	910	1332	1975
Totals, - -	503	1176	1718	3076	4489	5322
Journals received regularly by subscrip.	9	38	35	33	30	29
Journals received regularly by gift, -		7	15	113	118	148
Totals. - -	9	45	50	146	148	177

In the six years of its existence this Association has built up the largest Medical Library in the West, and one of the largest in the entire country. It has benefitted not alone its own members, but the innumerable students and physicians who have had access to its books for reference purposes without any cost to themselves. It has stimulated an interest in medical libraries throughout the West, which has already resulted in the foundation of a similar library in Pueblo, and it is expected that similar institutions will be started in Leadville, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, Utah, in the near future. The good work it has done in the past is the best guarantee of its future usefulness.

The masterly sketch of the C. M. L. A., was especially written by our accomplished friend Mr. Tandy for MEDICAL LIBRARIES. It is the first historical document ever published of the medical profession in the State of Colorado. The sketch appears also in this month's issue of the *Colorado Medical Journal.*

Medical Librarians are respectfully requested to send in reports, news items, bulletins, sketches of libraries, accessions of rare books, gifts, bequests, etc. etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish.

[illegible] OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL [illegible]

In response to the request of Dr. Geo. M. Gould of Philadelphia, and Miss M. E. Charlton of Montreal, the following librarians and those interested in medical libraries met at the editorial office of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 1320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, May 2, 1898: Dr. J. L. Rothrock, of St. Paul; Dr. William Browning, of Brooklyn; Dr. Edwin H. Brigham, of Boston; Miss M. E. Charlton, of McGill University, Montreal; Miss M. C. Noyes, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore; Miss E. S. Ames, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Mr. Chas. Perry Fisher, College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and Dr. Geo. M. Gould.

Dr. Gould was appointed temporary chairman, and Dr. Browning secretary. A number of letters of regret were read from those who were unable to attend, among them the following: Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore; Dr. J. G. Adami, of Montreal; Dr. [illegible] of Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Wm. F. Chadwick, of Boston; Dr. [illegible] of Washington; Dr. Marlow, of Syracuse; Dr. W. C. [illegible] of [illegible]; Dr. J. D. Thomas, of Denver; Dr. E. S. Solly, of Colorado Springs; Dr. Henry Jewett, of Denver, etc. All expressed their belief in the need of such an organization, and their earnest desire to co-operate in establishing it.

Dr. Gould delivered an address on the scope and object of the proposed society, and his thoughtful and earnest words met with the hearty approval of those present.

It was decided to organize under the name of "THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS," the object of which should be "to encourage the improvement and increase of public medical libraries." It was resolved that the officers of the association should consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, to be elected annually. It was decided to hold annual meetings every year, one in Washington in connection with the meeting of the Congress of American Physicians, and the other was decided by a vote of the organization. Special meetings would be subject to the call of the Executive Committee. The membership fees for the current year were fixed at $5.00 per member.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Geo. M. Gould; Vice-President, Dr. J. L. Rothrock; Secretary, Miss M. E. Charlton; Treasurer, Dr. [illegible]

The duties of the officers of the association elected were made an Executive Committee, whose charge of the work of the association during the year, and to name the place of the next meeting or for special meetings in their judgment deemed advisable.

The secretary was instructed to send Dr. C. D. Spivak, of Denver, Colorado, a [illegible] of the minutes of the meeting, together with Dr. Gould's paper, for publication in the *American* MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Adjourned.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Medical Directory will contain, besides many [illegible] of medical libraries in the United States and [illegible] of MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

[illegible]

[illegible] Teacher: anxious parent: —"Your son is [illegible] and getting along in everything but handwriting."

[illegible] writing for a matter I am going to make a list.

MEDICAL BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1897

ANATOMY, EMBRYOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, PATHOLOGY.

Gray. Outlines Anatomy. Wahr.
Bailey. Body-snatching. New Amsterdam.
Brass. Atlas of Human Histology. Wood.
Mallory. Pathological Technique. Saunders.
Morgan. Develop. of Frog's Eggs. Macmillan.
Minot. Human Embriology. Macmillan.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY.

Bradford. Pioneers Homoepathy. Boericke & T.
Power. William Harvey. Longmans.
Paget. John Hunter. Longmans.
Paget. Ambroise Pare. Putnam.
Park. History of Medicine. Davis.
Wells. Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. Fowler & W.

BIOLOGY.

Bigelow. Theoretical Biology. Instit. Technol.
Mandel. Bio-Chemical Laboratory. Wiley.
Randolph. Directions in Biology. Holt.
Randolph. General Biology. Holt.

DENTISTRY.

Essig. Prosthetic Dentistry. Lea.

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.

Bishop. Ear, Nose and Throat. Davis.
Duane. Motor Anomalies of the Eye. Vail.
Fick. Diseases of the Eye. Blakiston.
Kirstein. Autoscopy Larynx and Trachea. Davis.
Norris. Diseases of Eye, V. I. Lippincott.
Quay. Diseases of Nose Throat. Boericke & T.
Ranney. Eye Strain. Davis.
Thorington. Retinoscopy. Blakiston.
Watson. Diseases of the Eye. Macmillan.
Wright. Handbook of Refraction. Sheehan.
Veasey. Ophthal Oper.on Animals.Edwards & D.

FOOD, COOKING, ETC.

Cringan. Instruction in Cooking. Hill.
Dainties, How to Prepare. Brumder.
Davidis. Practical Cook Book. Caspar.
Davidis. Prak. Kochbuch. Caspar.
Farrington. Testing Milk. Mendota.
Gallier. Fau ily Cook Book. Putnam.
Hansey. Oliver Century Cook Book. Laird.
Hiss. Soda and Other Beverages. Engelhardt.
Knight. Food and its Functions. Scribner.
Morston. War, Famine & Food Supply. Scribner
Oscar. Cook Book of Waldorf. Werner & Co.
Rorer. New Salads for Dinner, Etc, Arnold.
Snyder. Chemistry of Dairying. Chem. Pub.Co.
Schreyer. Kochbuch Kleiere Familien. Stiger.
Schreyer. Deut. Amerin, Kochbuch. Steiger.
Patten. Over Nutrit, its social consequences.
Yates. Fish Cookery. Ward L. & Co.
Wall. Hndbk for Dairymen. Wiley.
Wickan. Australian Table Dainties. Ward.
Wing. Milk and its Products. Macmillan.

MEDICINE.

Albutt. System of Medicine, vols. 3-4. Macmillan.
Anders. Pratice of Medicine. Saunders.
Broadbent. Heart Diseas, Prognos Treat. Wood.
Cabot. Clinical Examination of Blood. Wood.
Clouston. Lectures on Medical Diseases. Lea.
Duckworth. Sequels of Disease. Lougmans.
Duhring. Cutaneous Medicine. Lippincott.
Gould. Am. Year Book of Med. & Sur. Saunders
Fenwick. Disord Digest in Childhood. Lippincot
Gottheil. Atlas of Skin Diseases. Treat.
Creer. Physician in the House. Greer.
Hare. Practical Diagnosis. Lea.
Hemmeter. Diseases Stomach. Blakiston.
Herold. Legal Medicine. Lippincott.
Hindsdale. Syringomyelia. Blakiston.
Holt. Dis. of Infancy and Childhood. Appleton.
Illoway. Constip. in Adults & Child. Macmillan
Kellogg. Mental Diseases. Wood.
Kneipp. Care of Children. Caspar.
Kneipp. Zu meinem Testament. Caspar.
Kneipp. Kneipp Cure. Caspar.
Loomis & Thompson. System of Med. V.I. Lea.
Mack. Principles of Medicine. Keener.
McGillicuddy. Funct Disorders in Women. Wood.
Mefgs. The Origin of Disease. Lippincott.
Mitchell. Lessons in Nervous Diseases. Lea.
Preston. Hysteria. Blakiston.
Puhlman. Homeopathic Medicine. Caspar.
Osler. Lectures on Angina Pectoris, Appelton.
Tyson. Practice of Medicine. Blakiston.
Schweizer. Das Kneippsche System. Steiger.
Simon. Clinical Diagnosis by Microscope. Lea.
Stedman. 20th Century Practice, V. 7-11. Wood.
Wetterstrand. Hypnotism. Putnam.
Wood & Fitz. Practice of Medicine. Whitaker.
Tirard. Diphtheria and Antitoxin. Longmans.
Thayer. Malarial Fevers. Appelton.
Tussey. Consumptives, High-Altitudes Blakiston.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.

Burnett. Organ. Diseases of Women. Boericke.
Currier. The Menopause. Appelton.
Dakin. Mid-wifery. Longman.
Davis. Treatise on Obstetrics. Lea.
Jewett. Essentials of Obstetrics. Lea.
Landau. Vaginal Radical Operations. Wood.
McKay. Curettage of Uterus. Wood.
Penrose. Diseases of Women. Saunders.
Sbhaeffer. Atlas of Gynaecology. Wood.
Smyth. Ovariotomies. Blakiston.
Sutton and Giles. Diseases of Women. Saunders.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

utts. Manual of Physical Drill. Appelton.
Bancroft. School Gymnastics. Kellogg.
Emerson. Physical Culture. Emerson Col. Orat.
Fairies. Athletics, Health, Pleasure. Outing.
Griffin. Cycles and Cycling. Macmillan.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Balch. Manual Boards of Health. Banks.
Beauty and Hygiene. Harper.
Baldwin. Steam Heating. Wiley.
Browning. Circulat. Centr. Nerv. Syst. Lippin.
Coleman. Sanitary House-Drainage. Spon & C.
Blaisdell. Practical Physiology. Ginn.
Ethelmer. Physiology of Birth. Ketcham.
Foster & Shore. Phys. for Beginner. Macmillan.
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To be Continued

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Adjourned.

The fifth edition of Polk's Medical Directory will contain besides many other new features a complete list of medical libraries in the United States and Canada, compiled by the editor of MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Hard on The Doctor.—School Teacher (to anxious parent:)—"Your son is bright, intelligent and getting along in everything but handwriting."

Parent:—"That is allright; his writing don't matter; I am going to make a doctor of him."

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Wells. Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. Fowler & W.

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Hiss. Soda and Other Beverages. Engelhardt.
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Morston. War, Famine & Food Supply. Scribner
Oscar. Cook Book of Waldorf. Werner & Co.
Rorer. New Salads for Dinner, Etc, Arnold.
Snyder. Chemistry of Dairying. Chem. Pub.Co.
Schreyer. Kochbuch Kleiere Familien. Stiger.
Schreyer. Deut. Amerin, Kochbuch. Steiger.
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Bancroft. School Gymnastics. Kellogg.
Emerson. Physical Culture. Emerson Col. Orat.
Fairies. Athletics, Health, Pleasure. Outing.
Griffin. Cycles and Cycling. Macmillan.

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Beauty and Hygiene. Harper.
Baldwin. Steam Heating. Wiley.
Browning. Circulat. Centr. Nerv. Syst. Lippin.
Coleman. Sanitary House-Drainage. Spon & C.
Blaisdell. Practical Physiology. Ginn.
Ethelmer. Physiology of Birth. Ketcham.
Foster & Shore. Phys. for Beginner. Macmillan.
Fuertes. Water and Public Health. Wiley.

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AND OBSTETRICAL BAGS.

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(Near St. James Hotel.)
DENVER.

J. F. B.

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MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

"For Libraries are the standing armies of civilization."—O. W. Holmes.

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

3 Denison Building, Denver, Colorado.

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME I. JUNE AND JULY 1898. No. 5-6

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

For the first time in the history of the American Medical Association, and in fact, for the first time in the history of the representative medical societies of the world, has the subject of medical libraries received any attention. Medical societies met year after year and discussed every imaginable subject under the sun, and not until the American Medical Association came to Denver has the subject of medical libraries, the foremost institution of the medical profession, ever been even broached. Ideas grow inperceptibly and ripen slowly. But they ripen in many heads at the same time. Every Darwin has his Wallace. The subject of medical libraries has received its first and strongest impetus by the completion of Billing's Index to the Surgeon General's Library. Books without an index are of no value. But an index to books that cannot be consulted is a source of heartache and disappointment. The number of established medical libraries during the last decade is double that of any other decade in this century. The growth of the existing medical libraries has of late become phenomenal. The establishment of our unpretentious little publication and the organization of the Association of Medical Librarians we consider to be important links in the movement. The innovation by the Denver Committee of Arrangements in appointing a Committee on Libraries in connection with the meeting of the American Medical Association was the corner stone laid in bringing the subject to the notice of the greatest organized body of medical men in the world. But all those were preliminary steps—the conception, the gestation, the labor-pains. The birth of the idea occurred on June 8, when Dr. Geo. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions before the general session of the American Medical Association, which were unanimously adopted by that august body:

WHEREAS, The establishment, organization, and filling of public medical libraries is a means of vast and increasing importance both for the preservation of medical literature, and the progress of medical seience; and,

WHEREAS, There are at present but very few such libraries in the United

States, and of these the great majority are in a sad state of imperfection and inefficiency; and,

WHEREAS, Most valuable literature is wasted because of the non-existence or imperfection of such libraries; it is therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Medical Association unanimously approves of any ethical and legitimate methods of encouraging the organization, perfection and support of public medical libraries in all the cities, towns and villages of the United States, and earnestly urges the members of the association to aid in the formation and organization of such libraries; also,

RESOLVED, That the *Journal of the American Medical Association* be sent gratis to the membership libraries of the Association of Medical Librarians, or to other libraries that may be recommend by the executive committee of said Association.

The future medical historian will record the success of the Denver meeting, not by its scientific contributions, however great they may be, not by its social features, however pleasant they were, but by the fact that for the first time in the history of the medical profession of the world has the subject of medical libraries received such public notice.

SKETCHES OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

III.

THE WORCESTER DISTRICT MEDICAL LIBRARY.

By DR. A. C. GETCHELL, Librarian,
Worcester, Mass.

In 1813, The Worcester District Medical Society appointed a committee to ask books of the Massachusetts Medical Society and to solicit subscriptions from the people for a library.

In 1822 the librarian was directed to receive from the General Society its quota of books. These books were loaned with no intention that they would ever be reclaimed and indeed they never have been. The loan was probably of about 100 books; but the first recorded enumeration was in 1836 when there were 128.

In 1843, Dr. Joseph Sargent, then librarian, reports that he found the library in some confusion in an unoccupied room over a book store where it had been placed when the preceeding librarian had moved. There were at this time about 200 books, uncatalogued, unarranged and unused.

About this time, 1845, the Hon. Daniel Waldo left the Society for the library, a bequest of $6,000, and it is from this date and gift that the library as a useful institution began its existence. Few books appear to have been bought within the first few years, however, for in 1852, from the unexpended income there had accumulated $1500.

Legal permission was obtained of the Waldo heirs to set aside $1,000 of this as an available reserve fund, probably with a view to

obtain a revenue with which to care for the library as the original bequest allowed, the income to be spent only for books, instruments, etc, The purchase of books must now have been rapid for in 1858, the library numbered over 2000 volumes. In this year it was moved into the Worcester Bank Block and placed in a room adjoining the Worcester Lyceum and Library Association and put under the care of the librarian of the latter organization.

In 1861, the City of Worcester erected the Free Public Library building and invited the Medical Society to place its library in that building, charging nothing for rent, on condition that the library be available to the people of Worcester for purposes of consultation. A printed catalogue had been made.

In 1865, the Society received a further bequest of $500 from Dr. Charles W.Wilder of Leaminister and in 1882 one of $1,000 from Mr. Harrison Bliss of Worcester.

About 1880 a card catalogue was made. In 1893 a new building having been built for the Public Library and the crowded condition of the old relieved,the Trustees of the Public Library granted to the Medical Library the use of an adjoining room. At this time also the Medical Society extended to the public still freer use of its books which can now be taken from the building by any holder of a public library card under certain mild restrictions.

In 1897, a separate card catalogue was formed embracing the periodical literature of our library and the medical periodicals of the Clark University, Free Public Library, Worcester Lunatic Hospital and such journals owned by individuals in Worcester as are not in the other collections. More attention and more money is now being paid to the periodical department. We receive many journals from clubs and physicians in the city, others we buy. During the past year out of $450 expended for books, etc., about $100 was paid for journals. By the annual report, 1897, the total number of books in the library was, 7,415; pamphlets, 668; grand total, 8083. At the same time the total aggregrate of funds, including cash, was $9,525.51 of which the income was $530.96.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES has acquired many friends during the Convention of the American Medical Association. Prof. J. H. Musser of Philadelphia, Drs. Randell Hunt of Shreveport, La., Lee Kahn of Leadville,Colo., and E. Stuver of Rawlins Wyo., have kindly promised to contribute important articles.

A Medical Reference Library Room will shortly be reopened in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Book Reviews will be published in the next issue.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS, HELD IN DENVER JUNE 6, 1898.

In response to the call issued by the Committee on Medical Libraries (see last issue MEDICAL LIBRARIES) some twenty-five physicians representing nearly as many medical libraries were assembled in the Brown Palace Hotel, Monday June 6, at 4 p. m. Dr. Henry Sewall, of Denver, Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order and introduced Dr. Geo. M. Gould, of Philadelphia as chairman, Dr. C. D. Spivak acted as secretary. DR. GOULD opened the meeting with an epitome of what the Association of Medical Librarians has done and is trying to do. "The real reason," he said, "for the existence of the Association seems to have sprung up in the minds of several at once, owing to the fact that if a practitioner in small cities, towns, etc., wishes to find out anything about a rare or peculiar case, or any disease in which he is particularly interested, he finds it very difficult to do so because of the fact that he has no local reference library. Only a rich man can possibly own a library that will give him the data of all previous cases that have been published or on any particular subject, therefore physicians in the country, village and town are put at a disadvantage and handicapped from the fact that they cannot get at literature as city men can, not because the city man is better educated than the country man, for very often it is the reverse.

As a result of the experience of a couple of years, he had found that there is very valuable literature in the world utterly going to waste. Physicians die and their libraries are sent to be ground into pulp; every medical society is issuing transactions and other societies wanting those transactions and not being able to get them, while they would like to give their own records to others. There are many other sources from which we can obtain books and journals, for instance from physicians retiring from practice; from publishers, the books called by them "seconds;" from the lists of duplicates and triplicates of public libraries, from exchange, review copies, through foreign societies, etc. What we want is to get a medium or mechanism of exchange. The work of the Association would consist practically in the work of an exchange.

DR. GOULD had written to the members of the executive committee and proposed to them this plan, that we establish in Philadelphia for instance such an exchange. We could do it for about $1000 a year. We would have in the office a stenographer or secretary. We would have a list of membership of our Association and find out their wants, and we would ship out box after box of gifts etc., received to the membership-libraries. Several have promised subscriptions and we ought to have a membership of one or two hundred. We placed our annual membership fee at $5.00. The members may not be librarians; they may be individuals. When we are established I trust we may secure endowments. He believed that in one year's time we could distribute from 20,000 to 30,000 volumes and give every library on our membership many valuable books and periodicals. This will place the effort on a basis of self-interest not charity. We want you to join it, get us a gift of $10 or $20, or at least one or two members. It is a purely missionary work; it will be a great work for medicine. I hope we may establish an organization which will live after us. Get your friends, especiallv medical editors to talk about it and write it. Dr. Spivak has expended a great deal of energy in this noble cause.

DR. SEWALL, of Denver, said that every little helps in an endeavor like this, aud he moved that this meeting, a quorum being present, endorse the plan for an

organization for a medical library exchange as the chairman has announced. It seemed that practical efforts for building up the Assciation would be much aided by definitely appointing in every community in which there is at least one person who has sufficient interest in medical libraries to make an effort for the establishment of such an institution, that person or preferably five persons, who will canvas for members for this Association. One man or a small number of men will do the work. Let those men dun the people and get subscriptions. Doing this in twenty towns will float the enterprise. I will guarantee from the Colorado Medical Library Association $5 for the ensuing year. Dr. Sewall's motion was seconded by DR. W. W. BULETTE, of Pueblo, Colo., who said: "I fully endorse what has been said, and shall be very pleased to render what aid I can to it in my town of Pueblo which will also contribute its mite of $5."

DR. GRANT, ex-president of the Colorado Medical Library Association, said: "What I have heard meets my conscientious approval in every sense as to building up a general library association throughout the country, not only in Philadelphia and Denver and a few cities, but in every city and in the country. In that way we advance the cause not alone of medical education but establish general education and culture that is bound to bear good fruit. In reference to our own library, largely due to Dr. Sewall, it has been successful. We have a nucleus; we have made a beginning bound to reflect to the credit of the Library Association of this city and its members. I cordially endorse the system and have no doubt that when men are made to think of these matters they will realize the great benefit to accrue to the medical profession from the libraries necessary for reference for everyone well-informed in medical matters. To-day men are not able to have all the library they need, especially if they read and think and write. So it is a necessity for the progress of the profession and I shall certainly in every way as far as my purse will permit and as far as I can speak or write, cordially approve this movement.

DR. SEWALL said many physicians would have been present who were unable to come. Some had not been informed of the meeting and many others were prevented from coming on account of their multifarious duties. Their absence was not due to lack of interest.

DR. GOULD remarked that the library is the great tool of the profession. He then put the question regarding Dr. Sewall's motion seconded by Dr. Bulette and it was unanimously carried.

DR. SEWALL then made a further motion that the Chair take its time in making the appointments and notifying the individuals, and asked whom the local committee would address when desirous of information regarding the Medical Library Exchange.

DR. GOULD said that he might be addressed for the present until the exchange is thoroughly established, because the executive committee is scattered throughout the country. He said we shall meet next year and perfect our organization better, and he hoped to carry out also your suggestion. In the meantime if there is anything I can do, you need have no hesitation in writing me. As soon as the Exchange is established, we shall have a secretary.

DR. SEWALL said that after the adjournment of the meeting he would be pleased to escort any number of strangers to the humble institution known as the Colorado Medical Library.

DR. GOULD enlarged somewhat upon Dr. Sewall's motion for the appointment of local committees to act in conjunction and sympathy with the general association and in reference to its general methods and plans. These committees will

aid in the general movement. Of course one aids in the general movement by aiding in the local movement.

DR. H. BERT ELLIS, of Los Angeles, Cal., said: We have no public medical library in Los Angeles. Several physicians have died in the past few years and it was understood their libraries were to be left to the Los Angeles County Medical Society. They have no home, consequently those libraries are still in the possession of the trustees of the estates. The books have never been gotten together. I think we have some men who would like to become a local committee in behalf of this Exchange.

DR. SPIVAK put on record letters from Dr. Senn, of Chicago; Miss M. R. Charlton, Montreal, Canada; Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Melvil Dewey, Secretary American Library Association and others, in which they expressed their interest in the proceedings of the Denver meeting and regretted their inability to be present.

MR. DEWEY'S LETTER.

C. D. Spivak, Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIR:—I have your call for the meeting to organize an association of medical libraries. Have you fully considered the matter of choice between the American Medical Association and the American Library Association as the natural body with which you should affiliate this work. It seems to me, looking at it of course from the librarian's standpoint, that this should be a section of our national association, because the great majority of its problems are library problems rather than medical. You ought in any case to send delegates to Chautauqua, and if you and your associates think it wise, and will stir up an attendance. We are willing to put on a medical section this year and make it a regular feature. We are going to offer in our New York State Library school special training on every second or third year for those who will take up law librarianship, and I have already proposed that the same principle be extended to medicine and education, the three special subjects in which we are most interested. I send you the handbook of the A. L. A., and the tentative program for Chautauqua, and believe that it will be for the best interests of all concerned if the medical libraries are regularly represented in our national body. Your discussions will not be on medical questions, but on medical books, and you will get much more from librarians than from your own profession.

Yours very truly,

MELVIL DEWEY.

DR. ELLIS said: We should affiliate ourselves with the American Library Association and it would be well to send a delegate to their meeting at Chautauqua in July.

DR. GOULD asked as to the attitude of those present regarding affiliation with the American Library Association which included law and general literature.

DR. H. A. HARE, of Philadelphia, said that no doubt a large mass of medical literature at present goes to waste, which by system and organization might be utilized.

DR. ELLIS spoke of the difficulty medical men in smaller places to find literature on certain lines.

DR. SEWALL remarked that from the library in Denver, books are not uncommonly shipped to points in the state five hundred miles distant.

DR. SPIVAK said that notwithstanding the fact that the medical profession has to take hold of this movement, with the aid of the general librarians we will be able to do a great deal more than if the medical profession should work alone,

for I know in many public libraries in cities, the librarians take great pride in adding to their libraries a department on medicine. The librarian is a great factor in introducing medical libraries. Therefore, I think the connection or general understanding between this organization and the general librarians should be made in some way, and I think it is the right time for making a beginning, I would like see a delegate appointed to the meeting at Chautauqua.

DR. SEWALL: I move that this suggestion be referred to the executive committee and Dr. Spivak be requested to write to Mr. Dewey that we thought it important enough to refer it to the Association.

Motion seconded by Dr. Bulette to refer the letter to the general association with instructions to the committee to act as it chooses.

DR. GOULD said: There are forty-five medical libraries at present in the United States in conjunction with the general libraries and the general librarian, who is not a medical man, acts as librarian. This makes it necessary for us to come to some working agreement with the librarians of general public libraries.

DR. ELLIS: I amend the motion and suggest that Dr. Gould be appointed as a delegate to represent us at the meeting of the American Library Association at Chautauqua this summer. The motion as originally made and amended was carried.

DR. HARE, Philadelphia: "It seems to me this matter of the conjunction of the medical with the general library is a very important one aside from its individual interest, because I think people will be much more inclined to send books and periodicals to a library having this form than to a medical library which though established would still be in the embryonic state. By the fact of putting books in a general library already established, the interest of the community in that library is increased and it will probably last as long as the community holds together, while an unformed library is likely to suffer from marasmus in a short time."

DR. GOULD: The greater number of American medical libraries must exist in conjunction with the general libraries.

DR. SEWALL: We could not exist a month here without the general library. The general library buys all the books; we only collect journals and take what books are given.

DR. BULETTE: What Dr. Hare says corresponds to my experience at Pueblo. The Pueblo Library kindly offered us an alcove for medical books free of charge Had we been obliged to pay rent for a building it would have taken all the money we had to buy books with.

DR. GOULD: I will enter into correspondence with the executive committee, with the American Library Association and with Mr. Dewey, and effect some plan of co-operation work with them. It is of the greatest importance. It occurs to me at this instant that of the five members composing the local committees, one should be the local librarian, the general lay-librarian. I think this movement has a great future before it. In a hundred ways it will do good.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Books Received.

Kobert, H. Practical Toxicology. N. Y., W. R. Jenkins, 1898. $2.50.
Holbrook, M. L. Stirpiculture. N. Y., M. L. Holbrook, 1898. $1.00.
Partsch, H. The Ills of Indigestion. North Berkley, Cal., 1896 $5.00.
Jordan, David Starr. Care and Culture of Men. San Francisco, Whitaker, Ray Co., 1896. $1.50.
Chapman, S. E. Doctor Jones' Picnic. San Francisco, Whitaker & Ray Co., 1898, 50c,
The Trial of Emile Zola. N. Y., Benj. R. Tucker, 1898. 25c.
Souchon, E. Resume of Lectures on Anatomy. New Orleans. 1895.

Publisher's Record.

All *new* medical books published in all countries and in all languages will be recorded in this department. In order to make the record complete and reliable, the co-operation of publishers all over the world is respectfully solicited. Publishers are requested to send us first a list of their publications during 1898 up to date, and monthly bulletins afterwards. *Only first editions will be recorded.*

WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY, N. Y.

Bollinger. Altas and Essentials of Pathological Anatomy. Vol. II. $3.

Cory. Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Vaccination. 8vo. Il. $3.50.

Eccles. The Practice of Massage—The Physiological Effects and Therapeutic Uses 8vo. $2.50.

Fox. Skin Diseases of Children. 8vo. $2.50.

Landau & Landau. The History and Technique of the Vaginal Radical Operation. 8vo. Il. $2.

Lehmann & Neumann. Atlas and Essentials of Bacteriology. Pl. $3.

Mason. Tropical Diseases. 8vo. Il. $3.50.

Schaeffer. Anatomical Atlas of Obstetric Diagnosis and Treatment. Pl. $3.

Schaeffer. Atlas and Elements of Gynaecology. Pl. $3.

Stevenson. Wounds in War—the mechanism of their production and their treatment. 8vo. Il. $4.

Smart. Handbook for the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army and State Military Forces. $2.25.

Turner. A Manual of Practical Medical Electricity. 8vo. Il. $2.50.

Walsh. Premature Burial, fact or fiction. 50c.

Walsh. Excretory Irritation, and the Action of Certain Internal Remedies on the Skin, 8vo. 75cts.

Walsh. Roentgen Rays in Medical Work. 8vo. Il. $2.25.

Walsham. Nasal Obstruction—the diagnosis of the various conditions causing it and their treatment. 8vo. Il. $2.50.

Yonkerman. Veterinarian's Visiting List and Call Book. $1.25.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

Daland. International Clinics. 8th series. Il. $2.75.

Duhring. Cutanous Medicine. Part II. Il. 8vo. $2.50.

Edwards. Cyclopaedia of the Diseases of Children. Il. Vol. V. Subscription.

Greene. Lippincott's Medical Dictionary. 8vo. $7, $8, $8.50.

Herold. A Manual of Legal Medicine. 8vo. Il. $4.

Jayne. Mammalian Anatomy. Part I. 8vo. Il. $5.

Laradolt & Gygax. Vade Mecum of Ophthalmological Therapeutics. 16mo. $1.

Meigs. The Origin of Disease. 8vo. Il. $5.

Mills. The Nervous System and its Diseases. 8vo. Il. $6, $7, $8.

Mynter. Appendicitis and its Surgical Treatment. 8vo. $2.

Norris & Oliver. System of Diseases of the Eye. Vol. III. 8vo. Il. $5. $6, $6.50.

Wharton & Curtis. The Practice of Surgery. 8vo. Il. $6.50, $7.50, $8.50.

F. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO, PHILADELPHIA.

Beevor. Diseases of the Nervous System and Their Treatment. Il. 12mo. $2.50

Hollopeter. Hay Fever and its Successful Treatment. 12mo. $1.

Hewlett. Manual of Bacteriology. Il. 8vo. $2.

Ireland. The Mental Affection of Children. $4.

Lazarus-Barlow. General Pathology. 8vo. $5.

Moullin. Inflammation of the Bladder and Urinary Fever. 8vo. $1.50.

Schamberg. Compeud of Diseases of the Skin. Il. 8vo. $1.25.

Schreiner. Diet List. Per pad 75c.

Smith. Dental Metallurgy. Il. 12mo. $1.75.

Taylor & Wells. Diseases of Children. Il. 12mo. $4.

Ward. Notes on Massage. 12mo. $1.

W. B. SAUNDERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Bangs & Hardaway. An American Text-Book of Genito Urinary Diseases, Syphilis and Diseases of the Skin. 8vo. Il. $7, $8.

Chapin. A Compendium of Insanity. Il. $1.25.

Gould. American Year—Book of Medicine and Surgery for 1898. 8vo. Il. $6.50, $7.50.

Gruenwald. Atlas Diseases of the Larynx. $2.50.

Hoffmann. Altas of Legal Medicine. $3.50.

Jacob. Altas of Internal Medicine and Clinical Diagnosis. $3.

Keen. The Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever. 8vo. Il. $3.50.

Marcek. Altas of Syphilis and the Venereal Diseases. $3.50.

Moore Orthopedic Surgery. 8vo. Il. $2.50.

Valzah & Nisbet. Diseases of the Stomach. 8vo. Il. $3.50.

Zuckerkandl. Altas of Operative Surgery. $3.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS, NEW YORK.

Bruce-Lowe. Breeding Race Horses by the Figure System. $7.50.

Kobert. Practical Toxicology. $2.50.

Wyman. Diagnosis of Lameness in the Horse. $2.50.

Hunting. Art of Horse Shoeing. $1.

Cadiot. Exercises in Equine Surgery. $2.50.

Van Mater. Veterinary Ophthalmology. $3.

Dalrymple. Veterinary Obstetrics. $2.50.

Dollar. Han book of Horse Shoeing. $4.75.

H. K. LEWIS, LONDON.

Anderson. Yellow Fever in the West Indies. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Bastian. A Treatise on Aphasia and other Speech Defects. Il. 8vo. 15s.

Beevor. Diseases of the Nervous System. Il. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Broca & Lubet-Barbon. Mastoid Abscesses and Their Treatment. Il 8 vo. 10s. 6d.

Browne. Aneurysmes of the Aorta. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Duehrssen. A Manual of Obstetric Practice for Students and Practitioners. Il. 8vo. 6s.

Fuerbringer. Text Book of Diseases of the Kidneys and Genito Urinary Organs. Vol. II. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Moullin. Inflammation of the Bladder and Urinary Fever. 8vo. 5s.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Allbutt. A System of Medicine by Many Writers. Vol V. Diseases of the Respiratiory Organs. 8vo. $5, $6.

Biedermann. Electro-Physiology. Vol. II. $5.50.

Klemperer. Clinical Diagnosis. 12mo. $1.

Oppenheim. The Development of the Child. 12mo. $1.25.

Wade. Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry. 12mo. $1.75.

Waring. Manual of Operative Surgery. Il. 12mo. $1.75.

Webster. Diseases of Women. Il. 8vo. $3.50.

BOERICKE & TAFFEL, PHILADELPHIA.

Hale. Saw Palmetto. 50c.

Clarke. The Prescriber—A Dictionary of the New Therapeutics. $1.50.

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SKETCHES OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

IV.

THE LIBRARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, THE OLDEST MEDICAL LIBRARY IN AMERICA.

By EDWARD JACKSON, A. M., M. D.,
Denver, Colo.

The Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1751, has the oldest public medical library in America and for the first hundred years of its existence it was the largest. In 1763 the medical staff of the hospital informed its managers, "as the custom of most of the hos-

pitals in Great Britian has given such gratuties from those students who attend the wards of the hospital to the physicians and surgeons who attending them, we think it properly belongs to us to appropriate the money arising thence. And we propose to apply it to the founding of a medical library in the hospital which we judge will tend greatly to the advantage of the pupils and the honor of the institution."

Who first suggested the idea of such a medical library does not appear. Benjamin Franklin, who had thirty years before proposed and chiefly organized the Philadelphia Library, the first circulating library in the world, had been very active in the foundation of the hospital, drawing up the petition for its charter and serving as secretary and later as president of its board of managers. But at this time he had not for some years been directly conncted with it, and had just returned after five years residence in London. A few months before Dr. John Fothergill of London had presented the hospital with a copy of "An Experimental History of the Materia Medica by Wm. Lewis, F. R, S., For the Benefit of Young Students in Physic who may attend under the Direction of the Physicians." It is possible that the reception of this book which is especially noted in the records of the board of managers may have suggested the thought of a library. This book may have been presented at Franklin's suggestions, although Dr. Fothergill was also intimately acquainted with Dr. Wm. Shippen who four months later announced Dr. Fothergill's gift of anatomical casts and drawings which became the nucleus of the hospital's museum.

In 1770 the records of the hospital show the presentation of a copy of "Hope's Lectures on Materia Medica," by Dr. Fothergill through Franklin.

The income from the fees paid by students proved quite satisfactory; and it was supplemented by donations and bequests of books from friends of the hospital.

One of the most important of the early donations came from a Mr. Wm. Strahan of London, who gave books to the value of one hundred pounds, being prompted thereto by a request to buy a list of books for the library. At that time all books of importance came from Europe. It was not until fifty years later (1825) that the Rev. Sidney Smith wrote the sarcastic query: "In the four quarters of the earth who reads an American book?", which it is said induced Dr. Chapman to start the "Philadelphia Library of the Medical Sciences."

Up to the close of the eighteenth century there had been published in America but thirty-nine original books. and twenty-eight

reprints and translations, and only one medical journal, "The Medical Repository," of New York, begun in 1797. In 1790 the managers of the hospital arranged with Dr. Lettsom of London to buy books for them, this service he continued to perform for many years. Dr. Louis of Paris did the same for French literature, so that many of the older works in the library are the selections of these great European physicians.

In 1790 a catalogue of the library was prepared and printed. It shows a total of 528 volumes. In 1837 the number had increased to 7300 volumes. In 185[illegible] it was over 10,000 volumes; but since that date the growth has been less rapid and it has now reached only about 15,000. The first medical library to rival and out-strip it was that of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, which had been founded in 1788, in 1858 had grown to 3,560 volumes and in 1868 to 12,000, having overtaken and passed that of the Pennsylvania Hospital probably about 1864 when the late Dr. Samuel Lewis presented to the College of Physicians 2,5000 volumes, the foundation of the portion of its library that now bears his name. The current of donations and the interest of the profession having turned toward it, the rapid growth of the college library doubtless accounts in part for the slower increase in that of the hospital during the last forty years.

The medical libraries of the Boston Society, and of the New York Academy of Medicine now out-rank it, as does also the library of the surgeon general's office which was commenced in 1864.

In its earlier years the books were used and taken out apparently without any special restrictions; but from the minutes of the managers in 1788 we find this did not work very well, and the following action was taken:

"The apothecary is ordered on no pretence to lend a book out of the medical library to a manager, physician, or to any other person, without taking a note or sufficient deposit. Samuel Coates is desired to advertise the lost books in "Hall and Sellers' Gazette" and to request the persons in whose possession they are to return them." A month later he was able to report that the lost books had been duly advertised and that one had been restored. The managers appreciated the fact that locking the door after the books were gone was not effective, and promptly with the advice and consent of the physicians adopted rules for the preservation of the library. But these required repeated amendments, and there were searches for missing books, many of which were never found or returned.

In 1812 it was directed that the printer should have the words

"Pennsylvania Hospital" printed on at least two pages of each volume.

New catalogues were prepared in 1808, 1829 and 1857, the last is still the official catalogue of the library. Its classification is essentially that of the "Catalogue Raisonne," of the Library of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. It is divided into four parts: Medicine, Science, Literature and Miscellaneous; and each part is subdivided into chapters, those of the first part being: I. Anatomy, including Human and Comparative Anatomy. II. Physiology. III. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, including Hygiene and Therapeutics. IV. General Pathology and Practice of Medicine. V. Surgery. VI. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. VII. Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police; and VIII. Medical Literature.

Besides the names of separate books, it also contains the titles of monographs, essays, and appendices, contained in larger treatises.

The library is open for consultation to members of the medical profession, residents and ex-residents of the Hospital have the privilege of taking out books. This can be done by others on depositing the value of the book; but of late years the privilege has been used but little. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to have this library deposited with the larger library of the College of Physicians. The formation of a catalogue of the books it contains not to be found in the college library would, however, render its contents more fully available for those who consult the college library, and this it seems could be readily accomplished.

In the compilation of the above sketch, the writer has drawn chiefly upon the History of the Pennsylvania Hospital by Drs. Thomas G. Morton and Frank Woodbury, published by the hospital; A Century of American Medicine; Literature and Institutions, by Dr. John S. Billings; *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, October 1876; and the *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* for 1887.

The accompanying illustration is taken from the History of the Hospital, through the courtesy of Drs. Morton and Woodbury, and represents the eastern end of the library room. It is situated in the second floor of the original hospital building on the Pine Street front.

We are thankful for the kind notices of MEDICAL LIBRARIES in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, *Philadelphia Polyclinic*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Western Medical Gazette*, *Colorado Medical Journal*, *Library Assistant* (*London*), *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries*. We hope to be able to acknowledge the courtesy of many other contemporaries.

Libraries and Librarians.

Indianapolis, Ind.—We publish with delight the following letter addressed to MEDICAL LIBRARIES:

"About one year ago the writer was made chairman of the committee upon the Public Library one of the Committees of the Board of School Commissioners in our city. Having a pretty good acquaintance among the physicians and knowing that a number of them had partial libraries and a number years of medical Journals and other unbound medical literature, I suggested the idea of a public medical library to Dr. Maxwell who is a member of the School Board and also to Dr. T. C. Cline, the President of Marion County Medical Society. They both encouraged me in my effort, and Dr. Cline invited me to appear before the Medical Society and explain to it my plans, which were that as our city has three Medical School it would be more advantageous to both the students and the profession were the various small collections of medical literature united into one and made accessible to the public at large. Many physicians who had no sons to inherit their collections would prefer to leave them to an institution that would properly care for them. The society enthusiastically approved my plans and appointed a most excellent committee. Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co., of this city make an annual donation of fifty dollars for the purchase of books. The Public Library already has a list of twelve or fifteen periodicals and will make such allowances each year as their means will permit. We feel much encouraged. Yours truly,

GEO. W. SLOAN, M.D., Phar. D."

Seattle, Wash.—Dr. J. B. Eagleson, President of Washington State Medical Society, writes: "Our State Medical Society through my efforts, decided to establish a State Medical Library to be deposited in the public library of this city, which is a public institution, and to be managed by the three trustees of our county society of which I am one. Mr. Smith our Librarian is very enthusiastic over the Medical Department and our City Library Commissioners have already passed a resolution to take care of our books as soon as we get it started. We have quite a supply of journals donated by the Army Post at Vancouver, Wash., and Surgeon-General Sternberg writes me that he will be glad to give us assistance in whatever way he can."

Quincy, Ill.—Dr. Chas. W. Rook, Secretary of the Quincy Medical and Library Association, writes: "Books and periodical literature after perusal by our members are deposited in our Public Library, the directors of which have kindly set apart one room for a Medical Library. In this room are also held the meetings of our Society. We are grateful to our local public for the favors we enjoy."

The Board of Directors is composed of Drs. Jos. Robbins, President; E. B. Montgomery, Vice-President; C. W. Rook, Secretary; R. J. Christie, Treasurer; L. L. Gill, Librarian, and D. Walter Barr.

Books Received.

Annual Report of the Cincinnati Hospital for 1897, Cincinnati 1898.
A Physician in the House. By J. H. Greer, M.D. Chicago, 1897. $2.75.
Maternal Impressions. By C. J. Bayer, Winona, Minn. Jones & Kraeger, 1897. $1.
Extension Bulletin No. 24, Public Libraries. Albany. University of the State of New York 1898.
Annual Report of the Public Library of the City of Boston for 1897.

In The Reading Room.

PRACTICAL TOXICOLOGY FOR PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS.—By Prof. Dr. Rudolf Kobert. Translated and edited by L. H. Friedberg, Ph. D. Authorized edition. N. Y. William R. Jenkins. 1897. $2.50.

This is the best book on toxicology for practical purposes. The text presents a remarkable example of brevity and lucidity. Every imaginable question as to poisons—corrosives, animal, vegetable and artificially prepared—symptoms of poisoning, diagnosis—by pathological demonstration, chemical and physiological detection—every known reagents and method used, prognosis and antidotes can be found in a short time by referring to the twenty-three remarkably well arranged tables and to the unusually complete index. The paper, the print and the binding combine to make the book in addition to its usefulness also a thing of beauty.

STIRPICULTURE; or the improvement of offspring through wiser generation. By M. L. Holbrook, M.D., New York. M. L. Holbrook & Co. 1897. $1.00.

There is no possibility of rearing a nobler generation before we have solved some knotty problems in ethics, government and political economy, yet, we believe there is room for individual effort. Even in these turbulent times, when the lowest human passions are aroused, every intelligent man and woman should endeavor to "generate" and bring into the world healthier and happier beings. We wish that every newly married couple were presented by some kind friend with a copy of Stirpiculture. The honey of the first moon would not be spent so quickly; some of its sweetness would last for life.

DR. JONES' PICNIC.—(A Romance.) By S. E. Chapman, M.D., San Francisco Whitaker & Ray Co. 1898. 50c.

Dr. Jones is a remarkable man. He takes a "fly" to the North Pole in a huge aluminum balloon. *En passant*, Dr. Jones steps down from the clouds and cures in no time here a bad case of sciatica, there a cancer, tuberculosis in the last stages, etc., etc. These wondrous cures he performs by the aid of the Hohnemannian pharmacopeia. The allopaths, as a matter of course are made a target for fun. The intelligent and conscientious homeopaths, we are sure, will scorn the bad taste of the author is thus *advertising* the teaching of *similia similibus curantur*.

THE TRIAL OF EMILE ZOLA.—Translated from the French. N. Y. Benj. R. Tucker. 25c.

This book appeals not alone to the lawyer, but to all classes of citizens, especially those who like to watch the history of a country. For it shows the decay of the present rotten French *regime*, and how in self-preservation the powers that be try to crush those who would expose it. It is as interesting as a novel.

THE CARE AND CULTURE OF MEN.—A series of addresses on the higher education. By David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, San Francisco. The Whitaker & Ray Co. 1896. $1.50.

There is not a dull line in the eighteen addresses. The address on the "Training of the Physician," should be read by every medical educator in the country.

Publisher's Record.

All *new* medical books published in all countries and in all languages will be recorded in this department. In order to make the record complete and reliable, the co-operation of publishers all over the world is respectfully solicited. Publishers are requested to send us first a *marked* list of their publications during 1898 up to date, and monthly bulletins afterwards. *Only first editions will be recorded.*

T. Fisher Unwin, London.

Mills. The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence, 10s 6d.

Mills. The Dog in Health and Disease. 8vo. 10s 6d.

Le Bone. The Psychology of Peoples. 8vo 6s.

Holmes. The Life of Sir Benjamin C. Brodie (Masters of Medicine Series). 3s 6d.

McKendrick. Hermann Von Helmholtz (Masters of Medicine Series). 3s 6d.

Foster. Claud Bernard (Masters of Medicine Series). 3s 6d.

Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, London.

Atkinson. Aids to Examination in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and the Allied Sciences. 2s 6d.

Bollinger. Altas and Essentials of Pathological Anatomy. Vols. VI & VII. Il. 12s 6d.

Campbell. Respiratory Exercises in the Treatment of Diseases. 7s 6d.

Cory. Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Vaccination. Il. 12s 6d.

Dalrymple. Veterinary Obstetrics. Il. 12s 6d

Ellison. A Manual for Students of Massage. Il. 3s 6d.

Shadwell. Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff and Painful Joints, Sciatica, Etc. Il. 4s 6 ,

Snow. Twenty-Two Years Experience in the Treatment of Cancerous and Other Tumors. 5s.

Spencer. Manual of Practical Surgery. Il. 12s 6d.

Stewart Clark. One of Nature's Noblemen. By C. E S. C. 6s.

Walsham. Nasal Obstruction. Il. 7s 6d.

White-Hamilton. Physiological Manixin. 6£.

Wyman Clinical Diagnosis of Lameness in the Horse. Il. 12s 6d.

Germmell. Idi pathic Ulcerative Colitis. Il. 12s 6d.

Jones. Asepsis and Antisepsis in Abdominal Surgery and Gynecology. Il. 3s.

Kobert. Practical Toxicology. 10s 6d.

Legge. Cattle Tuberculosis. Il. 2s 6d.

Murrell. Introduction to Inorganic Materia Medica. Part I. 2s 6d. 2s.

Parkinson. The Diagnosis of Disease. Il. 4s.

Rose. Manual of Surgery. Il. 21s.

Sewell. Examination of Horses as to Soundness. Il. 5s.

The Rebman Publishing Co., London.

Freyberger. The Pocket Formulary for Treatment of Disease in Children. 6s 6d.

Chreiman. Health, Loss and Gain. A plea for the more definite and extended practice of preventive medicine. 12mo. 2s 6d.

Morison. Cardiac Failure and its Treatment. Il. 10s.

Manders. The Ferment Treatment of Cancer and Tuberculosis. 10s 6d.

Power. Some Points in the Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgery of Intussusceptiyn. 8vo. 4s.

Soderberg. The Swedish Manual Treatment. 8vo. $1.

D. Appelton & Co., New York.

Thayer. Malarial Fevers. 8vo. $3.

Bastion. A Treatise on Aphasia and Other Speech Defects. 8vo. $4.

Shaffer. Orthopaedic Surgery. 12mo. $1.

J. H. Vail & Co , New York.

Mortimer. Cocoa Erythroxylon. 8vo. Il. $5.

New Orleans Med. and Surg. Iournal.

Touatre. Yellow Fever. Clinical Notes. 12mo. $2.50.

John Jos McVey, Philadelphia.

Bradford. History of Medicine (McVey's Quiz Compends No. 1). $1.

E. B. Treat & Co., New York.

International Medical Annual. 8vo. $3.

Gottheil. Altas and Text-Book of Skin Diseases. 4to. Il. $15.

Scott. Sexual Instincts. 8vo. $2.

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia

Jakob. Altas of Internal Medicine and Clinical Diagnosis. $3.

Mracek. Altas of Syphilis and the Veneral Diseases. $3.50.

Van Valzah & Nisbet. Diseases of the Stomach. 8vo. Il. $3.50.

J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, New York.

Lester & Gomez. Ear Records. $2.50.

W. Horace Hoskins, Philadelphia.

Muller. Diseases of the Dog and Their Treatment. $5.

F. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Cripps. Ovariotomy. $8.

Groff. Materia Medica for Nurses. 12mo. $1.25.

Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia and N. Y.

Dudley. Diseases of Women. Il. $5, $6.

Loomis & Thompson. The American System of Practical Medicine. 4 vols. 8vo. Il. Per vol. $5, $6, $7.

Hutchison & Rainy. Clinical Methods—A Guide to the Practical Study of Medicine. 12mo. Il. $3.

Egbert. A Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation. 12mo. Il. $2.25.

Burchard. A Text-Book on Dental Pathology. Therapeutics and Pharmacology. 8vo. Il. $5, $6.

Medical Books Published in the United States in 1897.

[Continued from Page 31.]

Girardey. How to Bring up Children. Benziger.
Hayes. How to Live Longer. Lippincott.
Hogan. How to Feed Children. Lippincott.
Holbrook. Stirpiculture. Holbrook.
Manaceine. Sleep, its Pysiology. Scribner.
May. Primary Physiology and Hygiene. Wood.
Monin. Hygiene of Beauty. Harison.
Moore. How to Build a Home. Doubleday & Mc.
Notter. Pract. Domest. Hygiene. Longmans.
Palmer. Elistedress. Caspar.
Quigley. Way to Keep Young. Dutton.
Reynolds. Hygiene for Beginners. Macmillan.
Rideal. Water and its Purification. Lippincott.
Smith. Standard School Physiology. Morse.
Stewart. Physiology, Practical Exer. Saunders.
Waller. Lectures on Physiology. Longmans.
Walley. Meat Inspection. Jenkins.
Wood. Infancy and Childhood. Harper.

SURGERY, PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY.

Doughty. Dis.Genito-Urin. System.Boericke & T.
Conn. Germ Life. Appelton.
Hopkins. Roller Bandage. Lippincott.
Lehman. Atlas of Bacterilogy. Wood.
Macdonald. Surgical Diag. & Treat. Saunders.
Martin. Treatment Fibroid Tumors. Keener.
Massort. Parasitism. Little, Brown & Co.
Maylard. Surgery of Aliment. Canal. Blakiston.
Muir. Manual of Bacteriology. Macmillan.
Mynter. Appendicitis. Lippincott.
Park. Treatise on Surgery. Lea.
Phelps. Traumatic Injuries of Brain. Appelton.
Robson. Diseases of Gall Bladder. Wood.
Senn. Tubercul.of Genito-Urin.Organs. Saunders.
Stevenson. Wounds in War. Longmans.
Taylor. Sexual Disorders. Lea.
Waring. Dis. of Liver, Gall Bladder. Macmillan.
Warthin. Practical Pathology. Wahr.
Wharton & Curtis. Surgery. Lippincott.
White. Genito-Urinary Surgery. Lippincott.

THERAPEUTICS, MATERIA MEDICA PHARMACY, CHEMISTRY.

Alpers. Pharmacist at Work. Lippincott.
Brunton. Actions of Medicines. Macmillan.
Coates. Human Magnetism. New Amsterdam.
Chas . Lab. Man. Chemistry. Underhill.
Culberth. Manual Mat. Med. and Phar. Lea.
Hare. System of Pract. Therapeut. V. 4. Lea.
Landolt. Ophthalmolog Therapeut. Lippincott.
Monel. Static Electr. X-Ray. Harison.
Murrell. Materia Med. and Therapeutic. Wood.
Platt. Poisons, Antidotes. McVey.
Solly. Medical Climatology. Lea.
Year Book of Treatment for 1897. Lea.
Weber. Spas, Mineral Waters of Europe. Lipp.
Wright. Iuduct. Coil, Rontgen Rays. Macmillan.

VETERINARY.

Bradley. Veterinary Anatomy Vol 1 & 2. Jenkins.
Cadiat. Equine Surgery. Jenkins.
Fleming. Veterinary Obstetrics. Jenkins.
Hayes. Points of the Horse. Scribner.
Hayes. Notes for Horseowners. Scribner.
Van Mater. Veterinary Ophthalmology. Jenkins.
Walsh. Dog in Health and in Disease. Warne

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aristotle. Life, Death and Respir. Longmans.
Bayer. Maternal Impressions. Jones & Co.
Beck. Bettlehem Military Hospital.
Bell. Science of Speech. Voltan Bureau.
Bradbury. Spiritual Healing. Phil. Pub. Co.
Brouardel. Death, Sudden Death. Wood.
Buck. Pocket Medical Dictionary. Wood.
Coppens. Moral Prin and Med Prac. Benziger.
Cumberland. Guinea Pig Food, Etc. Scribner.
Du Bois. Conservation of Races. Am.Negr.Acad.
Davenport. Exper. Morphology. Macmillan.
Insanity Laws, Etc., of New York. Bender.
International Clinics, 4 parts. Lippincott.
Fowler. Mental Science. Fowler & Wells.
Gould. Anom Curiosities of Medicine. Saunders.
Green. Memory and its Cultivation. Appelton.
Greene. Lippincott's Medical Dictionary.
Surgeon General's Office. Index Catalogue V. 2.
Keith. Fads of an Old Physician. Macmillan.
Medical Directory New York City. Vail & Co.
Medical News Visiting List. Lea.
Mills Metaphys for Healing, etc. Harly.
Modern Cremation United States Crem. Co.
Mason. Telepathy. Holt.
Neally. Baby's Record. Dutton.
Richardson. Vita Medica. Longmans, Green.
Tebb. Premature Burial New Amsterdam.
Snider. Psychology and Psychosis. Sigma P. C.

Thanks.

We extend our hearty thanks to Drs. J W. Graham and Henry Sewall for their interest in our work and their thoughtful and gracious act of sending out during the last convention the following circular to the secretaries of each section of the American Medical Association:

DENVER, COLO., June 8, 1898.

The attention of the members of this Section is invited to a monthly publication known as "MEDICAL LIBRARIES," edited by Dr. C. D Spivak, of Denver.

The object of this periodical is the building up of medical libraries throughout the United States. It is the only publication of its kiud in the world.

Its further support needs more numerous paid subscriptions. The subscription price is Fifty Cents per annum. Subscriptions may be made to Dr. C. D. Spivak, Denver, or to the Secretary of the Section.

HENRY SEWALL,
Chairman Committee on Medical Libraries.
J. W. GRAHAM,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

J. F. B.

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY NOV 4 1898

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

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VOLUME I. SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1898. No. 8-9.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

Dr. Geo. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, who was appointed by the Association of Medical Librarians a delegate to the Chautauqua Convention of the American Library Association held at Lakewood Julv 5-8, has read a paper on "The Union of Public and Medical Libraries," (*Philadelphia Medical Journal*, July 30, 1898, p. 237) and offered the following resolution which was endorsed by the Executive Committee of the A. L. A.

WHEREAS, The public library should be the means of stimulating all neighborhood intellectual and scientific progress, and of representing the combined helpful forces, ethical, mental and sanitary, furthering the welfare of the entire country; it is therefore

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the American Library Association it is both possible and advisable in the interest of the library, the profession and the community, that public libraries should have medical departments, and that physicians and medical societies be cordially invited to co-operate with the libraries and trustees of public libraries in establishing and maintaining such medical departments.

The co-operation of the lay librarians in the work of the Association of American Librarians has thus been officially secured. Physicians all over the country should bring this resolution to the notice of the librarians of their respective pubiic libraries.

THE PHYSICIAN IN FICTION.

II.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS SEEN BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

By LAURA KATHRYN STUART.

In 1811 Thackeray was born, but not until 1838 had he written anything of merit. His earlier years were devoted to art, which was ever chief mistress of his affections. But all his artistic gifts he brought over into the domain of let-

ters. It is by virtue of these that his pages are so exquisitely colored and his lights and shadows so harmoniously blended. Realizing that "the good are half bad and the bad are half good," Thackeray created no character whose viciousness was not redeemed by something of virtue, and no saint whose perfection was not relieved by some amiable folly or weakness.

Life in the English schools and universities and among the London barristers and students, he aptly drew; with artists and their lives and literary men great and small, he dealt gently and truly and lovingly, for here his sympathies were clustered; army, tavern and court life were accurately painted, and while his mission was to polite society, he recorded not less skillfully the "annals of the poor." Whether or not he faithfully reproduced the medical profession may be gathered from a consideration of the following characters by whom he represented it. Thackeray was swift to discern snobbery and vulgar pretense of every description, and if anything ungenuine or unworthy was attached to this calling, we may be certain it did not escape him.

In *Vanity Fair* we find Dr. Goodenough, physician-in-chief to Joseph Sedley's liver, which was a product of the Indian climate, high living and a mighty disinclination for exercise; and also to Joseph Sedley's head after an excess of Vauxhall and rack punch. It is edifying to behold science at the beginning as well as the end of the century, at the beck and call of human follies and excesses.

STOMMER
MAY 24 1901
LIBRARY

There is jovial old Cutler of the 5th Regiment, and his assistant, Cackles of Edinburgh, a conceited coxcomb who delights in the exhibition of little knowledge of literature and "his three best French quotations."

Old Miss Crawley's medical attendants are Creamer, Clump and Squills, who exert themselves to prolong her life which is worth to them a net income of 120£ per annum. The wretched Sir Pitt Crawley, seized with paralysis, is visited by the doctor from Mudbury, who comes to Queen's Crawley, a residence of no reputation, and attempts to relieve the old man by bleeding him.

Who that has read *Vanity Fair* has forgotten Amelia Osborne, whose gentleness and sweet simplicity attract many men besides Major Dobbin. Softhearted Dr. Pestler comes to sit up all night with Georgy who has the measles, because, forsooth, he is in love with Georgy's mama.

The father of the hero of *Pendennis* possessed a share of university education and a pedigree reaching back to the time of the Druids or further; but circumstances compelled him to dispense plasters, blisters and perfumes Later he got into practice, had a gig of his own and then a close carriage. Finally by a prudent matrimonial venture and judicious investments in a copper mine, he was enabled to retire from the profession he hated.

The sole medical student of Thackeray's pages is a not very creditable representative of the embryo M. D. He is an indolent young fellow in "tawdry trousers," and his shirt collar is dingy and so turned down as to exhibit "a dubious neck." His fists were dirty and his general appearance indicated that "a bucket of water would do him a great deal of good." But though Sam Huxter was not calculated to shine in polite society, we are assured that he "was the life and soul of his circle at the festive board or the dissecting table." This promising youth marries himself to a modest maiden, Fanny Bolton by name, whereupon his father, a rural practitioner, comes up to London and Fanny's noble patrons essay to make peace between father and son. Old Huxter is flattered into excessive good nature by being spoken to from a carriage with an

earl's coronet in the Strand, and he is completely won by Pen's stroke of calling him in to see old Lady Rockminster for whom he prescribes: "Spir: Ammon: Aromat: with a little Spir: Menth: Pip; and orange flower, followed by a little Spir: Lavend: Comp."

It is in *Pendennis*, also, that Thackeray introduces that splendid type of medical man, Dr. Goodenough. While a law student in Lamb Court, Temple, Pen was taken ill and Dr. Goodenough was sent for, who quitted his dinner instantly and was in Pen's chambers in half an hour. He found the patient with a high fever, bled him instantly and "thought it necessary to exercise the strongest antiphlogistic remedies in his power." This man, Thackeray says, "appeared to come like an angel into the room." And then follows a disquisition on doctors' visits in general. "It is not only for the sick man, it is for the sick man's friends, that the doctor comes, and they long for him yet more eagerly. How we hang upon his words and what comfort we get from a smile or two if he can vouchsafe that sunshine to lighten our darkness."

Pen's mother and adopted sister come to London and find the porter's daughter, who is very fond indeed of the grand, Mr. Arthur, taking care of the unconscious boy. The ladies are filled with a variety of unjust suspicions and the doctor's beautiful tact is called for and admirably exercised. Pen's ex-nurse was soon down with the fever and "the doctor's chariot with its liveries and high-stepping horses stopped at Shepherd's Inn and the good and honest and benevolent man went into the porter's lodge and tended a little patient for whom the best remedy he found was on the day he was enabled to tell her that the crisis was over and there was at length every hope for Arthur Pendennis." Dr. Goodenough's blisters, potions and lancet subjugated the fever. The gratitude of the boy's mother knew no bounds and she sent the doctor the chief treasure of her house, a silver and gilt vase,bearing images of Hippocrates, Hgyeia, King Bladud and a wreath of serpents, which had been presented to her late husband by one of his noble patients.

Toward the close of *Henry Esmond*, Dr. A—— appears, who is supposed to be that Dr. Arbuthnot who was physician to Queen Anne, a member of the Royal College of Physicians, a distinguished writer, and a friend and contemporary of Pope and Swift. Thackeray introduces Dr. A—— as "a man remarkable for his benevolence as well as his wit" and "one of the most active and influentail" of the party working for the restoration of the third James Stuart to the throne of his grandfather. Dr. A—— is a gentleman and the friend and intimate of gentlemen who love and respect him.

In *The Virginians*, a story of pre-revolutionary times in the Old Dominion, we are acquainted with "stout litttle Dempster," a pioneer surgeon, tutor, military man. One can fancy the opinionated, independent, crotchety old fellow receiving his dismissal as tutor and flinging himself into the backwoods as self-respecting people are tempted to do when the civilization muddle becomes too much for them. There he constructed for himself a cabin and lived by teaching a handful of children and practicing medicine. He was a tender-hearted old bachelor for his eyes suffused with tears at news of the killing of his old pupil on the ill-fated Braddock expedition.

Returning to old England, we have Col. Lambert, who after he "has blooded Harry and set his shoulder which was dislocated," extends to him the hospitalities of his country mansion. Lambert figures as soldier, as politician, as liter-

ary man reading Moliere. Rabelais and Dean Swift, and as matchmaker, having a large family of children as material upon which to exercise his admirable talent.

Dr. Heberden appears toward the close of the story, a kindly and sensible old man in attendance upon a young lady to whom he administers Jesuit's Bark, though in his opinion the presence of the lover her father disapproves would be more effective than that impotent drug. The doctor carries messages between the two and shows such sympathy that they decide Heberden "must have been unhappy once in his own life, he knew so well and gently how to succor the miserable."

In *The Newcomes* we have glimpses of several medical men, glimpses of figures whose true proportions are easily recognizable Remarkable how Thackeray, master of his art, can outline a character in a few dozen words as the unskilled and uninitiated could not paint it in a hundred pages. Here we renew our acquaintance with Dr. Goodenough. He sends Sir Brian's family to Brighton that the boy Alfred may have the sea air. He directs them to that insignificant little gentlewoman, Miss Honeyman, for "Miss Honeyman had a constant friend in the celebrated Dr. Goodenough of London." The doctor and Alfred are great friends. The boy is a cheerful little fellow. Dr. Goodenough says *laughing* has saved his life, and Alfred writes boyish letters to his dear doctor friend. Goodenough's name is revered by the serving-man Kuhn "for the doctor has cured him from an illness as well as his employers."

The doctor reappears toward the close of the story. Thomas Newcome has become a Poor Brother at Grey Friars and the doctor visits him in his last illness, and probably was there when the chapel bell tolled for the last time on Col. Necome's ear and "a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face and he lifted up his head a little and quickly said 'Adsum' and fell back. It was the word we had used at school when the names were called; and lo he whose heart was as that of a little child had answered to his name and stood in the presence of The Master."

Thackeray characterized himself as "a sentimental gentleman meaning not unkind to any mortal person." But because his calling was that of "preacher to mankind," he could not pass over another type of medical man at whom, however, he "laughs but does not sneer." This type is the fashionable ladies' physician represented by Dr. H—— in *The Newcomes*. The worldly old Lady Kew hits him off to perfection. Her ladyship is apt at this sort of thing. She says, "He comes to cure me or to tell me the news or to feel my pulse and pretend to prescribe or to take his guinea."

His companion-piece is "little lynx-eyed Dr. von Finck who attends most of the polite society at Baden," driving about the watering-place sedulously striving to quiet scandalous rumors concerning his noble patrons the Dorkings. It was not at sight of her old lover the Lady Clare had fainted. She had fainted before he came up, was always fainting, had done so thrice that week to his certain knowledge. Lord Dorking shake his stick! His lordship had a nervous affection of his right arm and was always shaking his stick!

Old Col. Newcome levels the time-worn joke at the profession. Ethel is telling him that her "mama's apothecary Sir Danby Jilks" has been knighted and the Colonel hopes that little brother Egbert when he sees Sir Danby, sword at side, will not ask the gentleman "how many people he has killed." But directly the Colonel repents of this as unworthy and goes on to relate anecdotes to the

credit of surgeons. "How when the fever broke out on board the ship going to India, their surgeon devoted himself to the safety of the crew and died himself, leaving directions for the treatment of the patients when he was gone. What heroism the doctors showed during the cholera in India; and what courage he had seen some of them exhibit in action; attending the wounded men under the hottest fire, exposing themselves as readily as the bravest troops."

In London we meet Quackenboss who "trips out of his chariot" and goes in to talk the fashions with the ladies. "What confessors were in old times, Quackenboss and his like are in our Protestaut country. What secrets they know! Into what mystic chambers do they not enter!" The doctor is very temperate and discreet. He admits a knowledge of "unpleasant family discussions," and Mrs. Mackenzie, the Campaigner, whose awful tongue has tortured the household of Clive Newcome for many years, he calls "a lady of impetuous temper who expresses herself very strongly—too strongly, perhaps."

In *Philip*, alone, physicians play leading parts. Dr. Brand Firmin is a confrere of Goodenough and there is no love lost between the two. Firmin is costumed in black velvet coat, fur collar, velvet cuffs turned back from slim white hands, and his frills are always fresh. His portrait hangs over his own sideboard, one hand resting upon a skull. Firmin's smile is memorable. "He didn't smile all over his face; only his lips drew over his teeth, while the melancholy eyes were quite independent of the little transaction." Firmin's reputation is in the keeping of an unreliable gentleman, Hunt, who at once accommodated him by the performance of a mock marriage. Firmin soon deserted the girl, and then Adversity took her in hand and transformed her into a gem of womankind. She went by the name of the Little Sister and was Goodenough's favorite nurse. Firmin protected his dignity by great *hauteur* of manner. He had a habit of giving his footman a folded slip of paper to be handed to himself at dinner, whereupon the doctor would rise hastily and with graceful apologies for the physician whose time is never his own, be off to an important case or a famous consultation. Goodenough was careless of public opinion and conventionalities. He sat over a novel at the club after dinner; he attributed remarkable recoveries to that good nurse the Little Sister, and all the generous man's artifices were directed toward disguising his charities.

Some of the great men of literature we admire; some we reverence; some we fear. But this kindly moralizer we love for his genial company, his gentle sympathy, his modest philosophy. We live in his pages, euery man and woman of us, and while he never lets us go unreproved, he has nothing but kindness and toleration for the follies and weaknesses we are heir to, because, as Emerson said, he was "a big man soul and body."

Thackeray died on Christmas Eve, 1863, and some biographer has written of him that "he died with a spirit as tender as a good woman's and a heart as simple as a pure child,s." What loftier epitaph for a manly man!

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MEDICAL PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES—A STATISTICAL STUDY.

From the fifth edition of Polk's Register we glean that the thirst for medical knowledge of the 117,312 disciples of Esculopius who belong to the various schools—old, middle ages, new and newest—and who minister to the well being of the citizens of the United States, is quenched by the waters flowing period-

ically from 276 literary streams, or one periodical to 425 physicians. The sources of these streams are found in thirty-five States, distributed among eighty-four cities. The cycle of inundation is variable. Beginning with one streamlet that renews its flow daily, fourteen see the daylight once a week, three take a fortnightly rest, eleven make their appearance twice a month, two hundred and nine follow the course of Luna, nine wait for two revolutions of the moon, twenty-four show themselves four times a year, one accumulates strength in six months, and ending with two that manifest no hurry—they come but once a year.

The States that claim the honor of supplying the largest number of periodicals are: New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Illinois; the cities that issue forth the bulk of the medical lore are New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. The prices are as varied as their contents. One can get five periodicals for as low a price as $1.25 all told, and go as high as to pay $25 for one periodical. Any one wishing to subscribe to one copy of all journals may satisfy his extravagance by paying $535.45. This can be "clubbed" still lower: There are eighty journals devoted to specialties, of which the greatest number is devoted to Hygiene. Ophthalmology comes next with eleven periodicals, and neurology, otology, surgery and therapeutics in the order named.

Sixteen States are impotent, and while Oklahoma with four hundred and fifty physicians can boast of one periodical, West Virginia and South Carolina each having more than one thousand physicians show no trace of literary fecundity.

Since the publication of the fourth edition of Polk's Register the country has been enriched by eight journals. Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Utah each mourned the loss of one or more periodicals, New York's bereavement being the heaviest,—eight stars extinguished. The loss has been more than balanced by the gains in Distriet of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas, each having rescued one or more of the departed blear-eyed stars.

Table of Medical Periodicals Published in the United States.

States:	Number of Physicians.	Cities.	Journals.	Monthlies.
Alabama	2033	1	1	1
Alaska	28	..	..	..
Arkansas	2395	2	2	2
Arizona	143	..	..	..
California	3535	4	7	7
Colorado	1097	1	5	5
Connecticut	1282	3	3	2
Delaware	264	..	..	..
D. of Columbia	1139	1	5	5
Florida	703	..	..	..
Georgia	2556	2	5	5
Idaho	173	..	..	..
Illinois	8551	3	24	22
Indiana	5076	6	11	8
Ind. Territory	508	..	..	..
Iowa	5076	4	5	5
Kansas	2404	2	2	1
Kentmcky	3338	1	4	3
Louisiania	1390	1	1	1
Maine	1129	1	1	1
Maryland	2019	1	9	4
Massachusetts	4833	2	8	4
Michigan	3935	5	11	8
Minnesiota	1647	3	4	2
Mississippi	1550	1	1	1
Missouri	5861	3	32	24
Montana	288	..	..	..
Nevada	53	..	..	..
Nebraska	1423	1	1	1
New Hampshire	724	1	1	..
New Jersey	2051	1	1	1
New Mexico	130	..	..	..
New York	11912	7	60	40
North Carolina	1528	2	2	1
North Dakota	233	..	..	..
Ohio	8231	6	13	8
Okla. Territory	450	1	1	1
Oregon	635	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	9009	4	33	25
Rhode Island	608	1		11
South Carolina	1111	..	..	..
South Dakota	396	..	..	..
Tennessee	3620	3	6	6
Texas	4828	51	7	7
Utah	265	..	..	..
Vermont	693	1	1	1
Virginia	2187	1	5	3
Washington	641	..	..	..
West Virginia	1311	..	..	..
Wisconsin	2233	2	2	2
Wyoming	87	..	..	..

Periodicity.

Dailies	1
Weeklies	14
Bi-Weeklies	3
Semi-Monthlies	11
Monthl'es	209
Bi-Monthlies	9
Quarterlies	24
Semi Annuals	1
Annual	2
Ter Annual	1
Tri Annual	1

Ratio of Journals to Number of Physicians.

No. of Physicians.	States.	Journals Published in States.	No. of Journals.
less than 1000	19	5	5
2000	11	9	23
3000	8	8	27
4000	4	4	28
5000	2	2	15
6000	3	3	48
9000	2	2	37
10000	1	1	33
above 10000	1	1	60

Table of Periodicals Classified by Specialties.

Bacteriology	1
Dermatology and Genito Urinary	4
Experimental Medicine	1
Gynecology	6
Health, Diet and Hygiene	14
Hospitals	3
Inebriety	1
Laryngology	6
Medico-Legal	1
Medical Libraries	1
Medical Missions	2
Microscopy	2
Neurology	7
Nursing	2
Obstetrics	3
Ophthalmology	11
Otology	6
Pediatrics	4
Pharmacy	1
Physiology	1
Psychology	2
Rhinology	2
Surgery	6
Therapeutics	8
X-Ray	1

Sectarian Periodicals.*

Ecclectic	4
Homeopathic	15
Orificial Surgery	1
Physio-Medical	1

*Only those that bear the title of the school are here numbered.

Libraries and Librarians.

New York—A valuable collection of books has just been received by the Academy of Medicine, and the volumes are now being catalogued and placed upon the shelves in the library. The collection numbers 23,000 volumes, and is a gift from the Society of the New York Hospital. The library is particularly rich in classical medical books and early magazines and publications, many of the older ones now more valuable as works of reference or curiosity than of any practical utility to the modern practitioner.

The transfer of the library will be of benefit to both the giver and the recipient. In its former rooms at the New York Hospital the books were little used, and the rather limited additions made to it in recent years did not render it as serviceable to students and practitioners of medicine as the Academy of Medicine library, to which particular attention has been given to keep it thoroughly up to date. The transfer and gift, therefore, have been mutually advantageous. In rare and ancient works the Academy library has been greatly enriched, and it is the largest gift ever received. A fine bronze tablet mentioning the gift is about to be placed in the library rooms.

The acquisition of this large number of books brings the collection of the Academy of Medicine up to 80,000 volumes, the second largest of its kind in this country, the first being the library attached to the Surgeon General's office at Washington. Many queer medical treatises are to be found in this new collection, and the physician who can read Latin without difficulty and can find a little time from his labors to dig into some of these vellum-covered books will be amply repaid by the amusement derived from them.

The oldest work is a large vellum work printed in 1479. It is by Albertus Magnus, and is printed in fine old black letter, the capitals done by hand in red and blue ink, and several of the pages bear marginal notes, showing that in its day the old book proved of service to some one. There are several fine Elzevirs in the collection, and the number of works printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is quite large, many being published in Venice, Leipsic, Amsterdam and London.

Another interesting feature regarding this collection is that the library was started by the Society of the New York Hospital in 1796, and has thus remained intact for 100 years before changing hands.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Dr. William V. Morgan, writes: "I have read with great interest the recent articles of Dr. Geo. Gould and am very much interested in the subject.

We are now attempting to get a creditable medical department in our City Library and are doing fairly well.

I hope to be able to enlis the co-operation of our local Medical Society in the Association of Medical Librarians, as I have much faith in the realization of Dr. Gould's hopes in this direction. Wish you success in your new venture."

Publisher's Record.

All *new* medical books published in all countries and in all languages will be recorded in this department. In order to make the record complete and reliable, the co-operation of publishers all over the world is respectfully solicited. Publishers are requested to send us first a *marked* list of their publications during 1898 up to date, and monthly bulletins afterwards. *Only first editions will be recorded.*

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Dorland. The American Pocket Medical Dictionary. 26,000 words. 60 Tables. $1.25.
Stengel. A Text-Book of Pathology. Il. $4, $5.

Frederick Warne & Co., N. Y.

Thompson, Sir Henry. Food and Feeding. 9th Edit. Enlarged and Revised. $1.75.

F. Davidson, London.

Sight Testing for the G. P. 2s. 6d.

J. & A. Churchill, London, W.

Hewlett. A Manual of Bacteriology. 75 Illus. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Coles. The Blood, How to Examine and Diagnose its Diseases. 6 Col. Pl. 8vo, 10s. 6d.
Shaw-Mackenzie. On Maternal Syphilis, includ the Presence and Recognition of Syphilitic Pelvic Disease in Women. Col. and Wood Eng. 8vo, 10s, 6d.
Cripps. Ovariotomy and Abdominal Surgery. Plates. 8vo, 25s.
Smith. A Manual of Dental Metallurgy. 37 Ills. 8vo, 6s. 6d.
Lazarus-Barlow. A Manual of General Pathology for Students and Practitioners. 8vo, 21s.

Charles Carrington, Paris.

Tarnowsky. The Sexual Instinct and its Morbid Manifestations. 7s. 6d.
A Plea for Polygamy from the standpoint of History and Philosophy. 10s.
Cabanes. Curious Bypaths of History.

Oscar Coblentz, Berlin.

Ledermann Therapeutisches Vademecum der Haut u. Geschlechtsd-Krankheiten für praktische Aerzte. M. 3.
Sommerfield. Handbuch der Gewerbekrankheiten. Band I. M. 10. M. 12.
Guthmann. Die Brunnen-Luft u. Bade-Kur bei Erkrankungen von Lunge, Hals u. Nase. Für Aertze u. Kurbedürflige. M. 1.50.
Kantorowicz. Ueber den therapeutischen Wert des Alkohols bei akuten Krankheiten. M. 1.
Zuckerkandl. Zur Muschelfrage. Abb. M. 2.
de Jager. Die Verdauung u. Assimilation des gesunden u. Kranken Säuglings nebst einer Methode zur Säuglingsernährrng. M. 1.
Lombroso. Die Lehre von der Pellagra, Aetiologische, Klinische u. prophylaklische Untersuchungen. 5 Tafeln. M. 6.

Gustav Fischer, Jena.

Zustand und Fortschritte der deutschen Lebensversicherungsanstalten im Jahre 1897. M. 2, 40.
Goebel. Organographie der Pflanzen. Zweiter Teil. 129 Abb. M. 3. 80.
Hörmann. Studien über die Protoplasmaströmung bei den Characeen. 12 Abb. M. 2. P.
Jahrbuch, Klinisches. Flügge u. von Mering Siebenter Band. Erstes Heft. M. 4.
Hoppe. Die Trachomepidemie und ihre Bekämfung im Regierungsbezirk Gumbinnen. Tafel. Abb. M. 1. 50.
Greeff. Studien über die epidemischeu Augenkrankheiten. 5 Abb. M. 2. 50.
Meyer. Erstes mikroskopisches Practicum. M. 2. 40. M. 3.
Schimper. Pflanzen-Geographie auf physiologischer Grundlage. 501 Textabb. 64 Tafeln, 5 Lichtdrucktafeln u. 4 Kartenbeilagen. M. 27. M. 30.
Spengel. Zweckmässigkeit u. Anpassung. Akademische Rede. —60.
Stroebe. Ueber die Wirkung des neuen Tuberkulins TR. M. 3.
Verhandlungen der Anatomischen Gesellsshaft auf der 12. Versammlung in Kiel am 17.—20. April 1898. von Bardeleben. 92 Abb. M. 7.
Bürkner. Verhandlugen der Deutschen Otologischen Gesellschaft auf der 7. Versammlung in Würzburg am 27.—28. Mai 1898. 4 Abb. 7 Tafeln. M. 6. 50.
Ziemann. Ueber Malaria- und andere Blutparasiten nebst Anhang: Eine wirksame Methode der Chromatin- u. Blutfärbung. 185 Abb. M. 8. 50.

Mason & Cie., Paris.

Forgue. Traitè de Therapeutique Chirurgicale. 2 vols. 8 vo. 475 fig. 34 fr.
Kirmisson. Traitè de Maladies Chirurgicale d'origine congenitale. 8vo. 311 fig. 2 pl. 15 fr.
Grancher, Comby et Marfan. Traitè des Maladies de l'Enfance. 5 vols. 8 vo. Fig. 90 fr.
Poncet. Traitè Clinique de l'actinomycose humaine. 8 vo. 45 fig. 4 pl. 12 fr.
De Rothschild. L'allaitment mixte et l'allaitment artificiel. 8 vo. 65 fig. 8 fr.
Duplay. Clinique Chirurgicale de l'Hotel-Dieu. 12 ieme sèrie. 8 vo. Fig. 8 fr.
Charrin. Les defenses naturelles de l'organisme, 8vo. 6 fr.

Alex. Coccoz, Paris.

Baudran. De l'Habitation dans le département de l'Oise. 8vo. 6 fr.
Conférences populaires d'hygiène. 1.50.
Collinet. Suppuration du cou, consécutives aux affections de l'oreille moyenne de la mastoïde et du rocher, in-8°. 5 fr.
Delefosse. Traitement de la blennorhagie chez l'homme et chez la femme. 12 vo. 3 fr,
Launois. Manuel des travaux pratiques d'histologie. 10 fr.
Porquet. La Peste en Normandie du XV au XVII siècle. 3.50.
Rogie. Etude sur divers points de l'anatomie du péritoine sur la morphologie du pancréas, etc. 26 fig. 5 pl. 8vo. 3 fr.
Villemin. Dix lecons de bactériologie chirurgicale. 12 vo. 3.50.
Wolff. La théorie de la pathogénie fonctionnelle des déformations. 13 fig. 2 fr.

August Hirschwald, Berlin.

Behla. Die Amöben, insbesondere vom parasitären u. culturellen Standpunkt. 8vo. 1 Taf. M. 2
v. Bergmann. Arbeiten aus der chirurgischen Klinik der Universität Berlin. 8vo. XIII. Theil. 1 lithogr. Tafel. M. 4.
Boks. Beitrag zur Myositis ossificians progressiva. 8vo. Holzschnitten. -60
Bottermund. Ueber die ärztliche Behandlung von Störungen der Singstimme. 8vo. —40.
Brandt. Klinik der Krankheiten der Mundhöle, Kiefer u. Nase. Heft 1: Defecte u. Phosphornekrose. 8vo. 14 Abb. M. 1. 60.
Bussenius, u. Cossmann. Das Tuberculin TR. 8. M. 4.
Encyklopaedie der Therapie. Herausgegeben von Liebreich u, Mendelsohn u. Würzburg. 8vo. Drei Bände. à ca. M. 8.
Engel. Leitfaden zur klinischen Untersuchung des Blutes. 8vo. Mit 4 Textfiguren n. 4 Buntafeln. M. 3. -60.
Gattel. Ueber die sexuellen Ursachen der Neurasthenia u. Angstneurose. 8vo. M. 1. 60.
Gurlt. Geschichte der Chirurgie ihrer Ausübung. 8vo. Drei Bände. 6 Bildnissen. M. 96.
Handbuch der Krankenversorgung u. Krankenpflege, Liebe, Jacobsohn u. Meyer. gr. 8. Zwei Bände. (Im Erscheinen).

J. F. B.

BOSTON MEDICAL
JAN 24 1899
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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

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Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME II. JANUARY, 1899. No. 1.

Announcement.

One Dollar Per Annum. The concensus of opinion of our subscribers is that the subscription price for MEDICAL LIBRARIES of one dollar is none too much. Most of our subscribers have sent us one dollar, others as much as five and ten dollars, and many have urged us to make the subscription price one dollar per annum.

Bi-Monthly. MEDICAL LIBRARIES will henceforth appear regularly once in two months: January, March, May, July, September and November.

Subscriptions are received only for one complete volume.

To Our Readers.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES enters upon the second year of its existence. The editor has not been disappointed either morally or financially. We knew when we launched this unique publication, that it will appeal only to the few select, and we are happy to say that our subscription list is made up of men who are the leaders of the medical profession in the United States. Other journals may boast of their thousands of readers, but only few can show such a list of picked men as MEDICAL LIBRARIES. The editor has received moral support and encouragement expressed personally or in letters from such eminent men as Drs. J. M. Da Costa, William Osler, Nicholas Senn, J. C. Wilson, J. H. Musser, W. W. Keen, S. A. Fisk, C. K. Mills, H. A. Hare, Edward Jackson, Geo. M. Gould, James Tyson, P. S. Conner, Henry Leffman, Edwin L. Morgan, J. Madison Taylor, M. P. Hatfield, Allen Jones, C. M. Oughton, Dudley P. Allen, C. A. Hamann, T. L. Bradford, R. C. Davis, G. D. Hersey, William Browning. John B. Hamilton, J. S. Billings. S. E. Solly, J.

T. Eskridge, S. Solis Cohen, James R. Chadwick, Fenton B. Turck, Henry Sewall, J. C. Merrill, Surgeon-General Sternberg, H. Illoway, J. B. Eagleson and many others, From a financial standpoint the business manager, if we had one, would have pronounced it a "dead failure," and a liquidation would be in order. But we never looked upon our work as a business enterprise, and therefore a small deficit is not to be considered a failure. With such encouragement from such sources the editor would consider himself a moral coward if he gave up his cause on account of the uneven balance of the "credit and debit."

The nine issues of MEDICAL LIBRARIES in 1898 have awakened the profession to the existence of a neglected medical institution which towers above colleges and laboratories. Through our efforts several new libraries have been established, many more are in the course of being founded, and many of the existing medical libraries have shaken off their lethargy and began to show signs of life and activity. We will not give up our work until the medical profession in every city and village throughout the world will possess the highest temple of medical knowledge—*a medical library.*

MEDICAL LIBRARIES has a reason for its existence. It has come to stay.

Reprints—Their Origin and Destiny.

We do not know how the matter stands with writers in other professions. We know it to be a fact that every medical man who writes an article for a medical journal wants reprints. He rarely gets them for the asking. There are hardly half a dozen medical periodicals in the United States that show their appreciation and courtesy to their contributors by way of furnishing them with reprints *gratis.* It seems ridiculous that a man having spent years in conducting experiments, in making investigations or in digging up old tomes should be obliged to pay into the bargain for reprints of his original work. Yet, it is so; he *must* have reprints, and *volens-nolens,* he has to pay for them. But what becomes of the yearly output of the hundreds of thousands of reprints? Have they no more value than the proverbial pins whose destiny is the enigma of the ages?

In order to answer this question intelligently let us ask ourselves: What purpose do the reprints serve?

1. There is a psychological foundation for this almost inborn craving for reprints of one's article. It is the attempt at *individualization* of things. An article in a modern periodical is like a pin in a stack of hay. To make a lasting impression upon the mind of a reader, the article must be indeed an extraordinary production. The individuality and force of the majority of the articles is somewhat obliterated when they are in the "crowd." Hence the writer makes an attempt to rescue his production from oblivion by giving it at least the form

of individuality. A reprint is an entity, a whole, and not a part of a conglomerate.

2. A reprint is easier to handle, and therefore, more serviceable for purposes of reference. Especially is it true in the case of long articles, where one is obliged to hunt for the continuations through a maze of irrelevant literature.

3. By sending out reprints one is enabled to call the attention of his colleagues to some new points, to some particular idea, etc., etc. By individualizing and bringing his work into bolder relief, the writer may sometimes have the pleasure of seeing his ideas accepted, or, he may have the satisfaction of having his ideas justly refuted. In all events, it is a source of mutual benefit.

But here is the rub. In the majority of cases instead of a mutual benefit, it is a mutual fraud. The reprints are sent out not with a view to their being read by the majority of the addressees, but simply as an act of hollow courtesy—a compliment—which *faires des compliments* is reciprocated in the same spirit. Of the 1000 reprints sent out, one will not be far from the mark in saying that not 50 will be read, and not a dozen will be preserved for future reference. Of course, we do not care to argue with vainglorious people, who have no other motive in sending out their reprints than that of dazzling the eyes of their fellowmen by their insipid writings and stultiloquence. We certainly do not care to spend wind on such individuals who send their reprints to laymen in order to "catch cases." We speak to those who do their work honestly and with an altruisitc end in view. It is to them that we wish to say that the present system of promiscuous sending out of reprints is a failure, that a radical change is imperative.

Just make an experiment, and ask of all of those to whom you sent out your reprints, say, a year ago, to send you a copy, and you will convince yourself that they have all gone the way of the daily newspaper. Nay, look up the reprints sent to you during the last year. Where are they? How many of them have you read? How many have you kept?

In order to attain the honest ends for which reprints are destined, one should observe the following rules:

1. **Send your medical reprints only to those who will read them.** If you are a specialist send your reprints to those who work in the same field.

If you are a general practitioner send them to those who are interested in this particular subject. Look up a few volumes of two or more journals and find out the names and addresses of such men who have contributed to the same subject and send your reprints to them.

When you send them to a general practitioner whom you do not know personally, mark with a blue pencil the most salient points to which you wish to call his attention, and write on the title page, "Pages so and so marked." Enclose a printed card which reads as follows: "If you do not wish to preserve my reprint, please send it to the Public Library in your city, and greatly oblige."

2. **Send Your Reprints to all Medical Libraries.** That is the only place where your reprints will go to the shelf instead of to the basket. They will be catalogued, bound and eventually read with profit. If you have written anything of value, be sure that sooner or later your reprints will be read by a colleague unknown to you, perhaps thousands of miles away from you. In years to come, when you have forgotten your own work you may have the satisfaction of seeing yourself quoted or referred to. Your friends may have sent your reprint to the paper mill or burned them during a fit of "cleaning up the accumulated rubbish," your own copies may have disappeared from the face of the earth, but

your reprints still live. You have assured for each of them a shelter where they will be tenderly cared for, and preserved for all time. By all means, let the medical libraries be the first claimants upon your reprints. There are some 125 medical libraries upon the continent of America (see supplement to this issue). Send your reprints to them.

We live in the work which we leave behind us, and by having our reprints preserved in libraries we make a step in the direction of immortality.

Books Received.

Taylor, J. Madison, M. D., and Wells, W. H., M. D.—Manual of Diseases of Children. Illustrated pp. 743. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1898, $4.00,

Bayer, C, J,—Maternal Impressions, A Study of Child Life, pp. 253. Winona, Minn,, Jones & Kroeger, 1897. $1.00.

Fisher, G. E., M. A., Ph. D., and Schwatt, I. J., Ph. D.—A Text-Book of Algebra with Exercises for Secondary Schools and Colleges. Part I, pp. 683. Philadelphia, Fisher & Schwatt, 1898 $1,25.

Thompson, Sir Henry, F. R. C. S., M. B., London.—Food and Feeding, pp 312, 9th edition, enlarged and revised. London and New York. Frederick Warne & Co., 1898. $1.75

Zabludowski, Prof. Dr. I.— Bemerkungen zur Massagetherapie in der Chirurgie. Samlung. Klin. Vorträge. Nr 209, pp 36. Leipzig. Breitkopf u. Härtel, 1898. 75 Pf.

Publisher's Record.

NOTICE.—Publishers sending us medical books for review will be entitled to have *all* their new books recorded in the Publishers Record.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Ohlemann. Ocular Therapeutics. Edited by Charles A. Oliver. 274 pages. Cloth, net $1.75.

Bartley. Clinical Chemistry. A Manual of Chemical Diagnosis. 33 illustrations, 150 pp. Cloth $1.50.

Williams. Manual of Bacteriology. 78 illustrations, 263 pp. Cloth, $1.50.

Allen. Commercial Organic Analysis. Vol. II. Part I, Fixed Oils, Fats, Waxes, Glycerol, Nitro-Glycerin and Explosives. Third edition. Edited by Dr. Henry Leffmann. Ill. Clo h. net, $3.50.

Hansell and Reber. Muscular Anomalies of the Eye. 28 Ills. 1 plate. 128 pp. Cloth, $1.50.

Morris. The Origin and Practice of Renal Surgery. Ill. pp 288. '98. $2.

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Hirst. A Text Book of Obstetrics. 8vo. Ill. Col, Pl. pp 846. $5, $6.

Stengel. A Text Book of Pathology. 8vo. Ill, Col. Pl. pp 848. $4, $5.

E. B. Treat & Co., New York.

Scott. Sexual Instinct, Its Use and Dangers as Affecting Heredity and Morals. pp 486. $2.

Medical Libraries Volume 1, 1898.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Some of the important articles it contains;

The Union Catalogue of Medical Books. By C. D. S.

Instructions for Making the Union Catalogue. By J. C. Dana.

Sketches of Medical Libraries:
- The Quine Library. By Grace W. Bryant.
- The Worcester District Medical Library. By Dr. A. C. Getchell.
- The Colorado Medical Library Association. By Francis D. Tandy.
- The Library of the Pennsylvania Hospital. By Dr. Edward Jackson.

The Physician in Fiction Series:
- Charles Dickens. By J. C. Dana.
- William Makepeace Thackeray. By Laura Kathryn Stuart.

The Work of an Association of Medical Librarians. By Dr. Geo. M. Gould, Editor *Philadelphia Medical Journal.*

Medical Periodicals Published in the United States—A Statistical Study. By C. D. S.

Medical Books Published in the United States in 1897.

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THE MEDICAL LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

By C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,
of Denver, Colorado.

Every conscientious physician, even from the best equipped medical schools, will acknowledge that the three or four years of collegiate study were simply years of preparation. Real knowledge of the science and art of medicine is post-graduate, and is acquired slowly and gradually. The longer one is in practice the more this fact impresses itself upon the mind. Life is one long post-graduate course, which we take in different ways, in different institutions, and from different teachers. *Private practice* is the first institution, a teacher grim and morose, but of the highest order, if one only knows how to take advantage of its chastising lessons. *Hospital practice* is an institution wherein instruction is more systemized, the observations more certain, and the results better noted. Unfortunately there are but few in a city and less in the country who, in our days of "pull and push," can utilize it. *Medical societies* are valuable means of education, fostering and encouraging thought. But they have their drawbacks—the stated meetings that one is unable to attend; the subject that one is obliged to listen to in which he is not interested; the idle and empty discussions from which there is no escape even in the best societies, etc.

There is but one grand institution that stands above all, that has all the virtues and none of the defects of those enumerated, and that is the *library*. Every book,

indeed, is an institution in itself. On this shelf is my physiological laboratory, on the other my biological institute; here is my anatomical theater, there my lying-in-hospital. Whenever I wish I can converse with Virchow, DaCosta, Keen, and Senn. I can, at will, make all the dead, from Galen to Charcot, arise and give me in turn some of their wisdom. There would be no great disaster were all the medical colleges to be closed for a number of years—the Western colleges included. But medical science would suffer incalculable loss if no medical literature should be published for a single year.

The utilization of medical literature requires that all the medical records of the past and the present, from every clime and zone, should be brought together under one roof. Surely no one man can ever aspire to build up such an edifice. Some of the more fortunate may be able to buy all the books they wish to read, but no individual can afford to get together all the books that he *might* at some time wish to consult. But when the efforts of one are ineffectual, the cooperation and combined strength of the many will bring us nearer the ideal. An arrangement by means of which one book supplies the want of many at a small cost to all concerned is the most logical and feasible plan, and such an arrangement is *a public medical library.*

Number of Medical Libraries.—The father of our general public libraries—Benjamin Franklin—also laid the foundation of the first public medical library in the United States—the library of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, of which institution Franklin was the secretary for many years. This library was organized in 1760. The College of Physicians of Philadelphia claims the honor of having the second medical library, organized in 1788. Only two libraries were founded in the eighteenth century. With the advent

of the nineteenth century, we notice that the number of medical libraries has grown steadily from the two just mentioned to 120 at the present time.

DATES OF ORGANIZATION.—That the importance of the library has grown in appreciation among the medical profession in an increasing ratio can be seen from the subjoined tables. One library was founded in the first decade of this century, and 15, 8, and 16 respectively during the last three decades.

BY WHOM ORGANIZED.—The medical libraries of the early days were organized in conjunction with existing institutions. The first library, as has already been mentioned, was organized as an adjunct to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and from time to time we find that the visiting staff of hospitals found it convenient to have a reference-library near at hand, so that at present there are 12 hospitals in the United States supplied with good reference-libraries. Medical societies come next, and have founded 24 libraries. The medical colleges have not been slow in recognizing the value of reference-libraries for their faculties and students. I have been able to obtain reports of only 24. At least 6 pharmaceutical colleges and 1 veterinary college have libraries. Governments, as a rule, seldom take the lead in initiating reforms and innovations. It was not until 1863, when Dr. J. S. Billings became custodian of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, that the collection commenced to grow. I need not tell you that the Surgeon-General's library is the greatest one in the world, nor of the value of the splendid index to the whole medical profession of the world. Owing to the zeal of many accomplished librarians, medical departments have been organized in 45 public libraries. The youngest creation in medical libraries is the offspring of State and local boards of health, of which we have at least five. Of course, like the pharmaceutical and veterinary

libraries, they make specific collections—books on hygiene, sanitation, reports of boards of health, etc.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—At the first glance it may seem that the organization of medical libraries was arbitrary, following no sociologic law of growth and development. A study of some of our tables, however, will show that their organization and growth have been in inverse ratio to the population of cities. The three cities in the United States having more than one million of population have each medical libraries (100%). Out of 4 cities with a population of more than 400,000, 2 have medical libraries (50%); out of 12 cities having a population of over 100,000, 6 have libraries (50%); of 6 cities having a population of over 70,000, 2 have medical libraries (33%); of 11 cities having a population of over 50,000, 3 have medical libraries (25%); of 30 cities having a population of over 30,000, only 3 have medical libraries (10%). Massachusetts stands at the head with one library to every 203 physicians. New Hampshire, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, New York, Colorado, Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Michigan have each one library to less than 1,000 physicians; whereas Iowa, Kentucky, Texas, Indiana, Missouri, and Connecticut have one library each to 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 physicians. That such States as the Dakotas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma have no libraries is to be expected; population is sparse and scattered, the number of physicians residing in any one town is small, etc.; but why such States as Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin have not a trace of a medical library is incomprehensible. Especially painful is the fact that New Jersey, with 2,044 physicians, and being in close proximity to such States as New York and Pennsylvania, should go on record as not having

made even an attempt to organize a medical library. Even little Rhode Island outstrips her.

THE SIZE OF LIBRARIES.—The aggregate number of volumes in all libraries is 659,116. The Washington library is the only one that has passed the 100,000 mark. Philadelphia and New York have probably by this time reached it. Boston will soon have 80,000, and through the last munificent gift of Nicholas Senn, Chicago has 50,000. Cincinnati has 30,000 volumes, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New Orleans, Buffalo, and Worcester each have over 10,000. There are about 70 other cities each with more than 1,000 volumes.

That numerous medical libraries have come into existence during the last decade; that all the world has manifested interest in the library of the Surgeon-General's office, and in the work of Dr. Billings; the organization of the Association of Medical Librarians; the establishing of medical departments in public libraries; these and many other things go to prove that the time is ripe for improving, modifying, and controlling the growth of medical literary organizations.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING LIBRARIES.—I. *One Library in One City.* There is no necessity of having more than one library in any one city. Boston, Chicago, and New York have gained much by adopting such a plan. The libraries in Boston have given all their medical books to the Boston Medical Library Association; the library of the New York Hospital has been recently transferred to the Academy of Medicine. The same plan should be adopted in Philadelphia. The library of the Pennsylvania Hospital is at present little used and should be added to the collection of the College of Physicians. The same plan should be adopted in Washington, New Orleans, Baltimore, Worcester, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, each of which has more than one library.

All that is necessary is to emulate the example set by the Chicago public libraries. A conference of representatives of each library should be held "to consider and adopt such measures as would prevent the unnecessary duplication of the purchase of volumes by the respective libraries, and, if possible, to define the special field which each library should occupy in such purchases."[1]

(*a*) In cities, therefore, where there is already in existence a medical library all the public libraries should cease buying medical books, and should transfer all the medical works they possess to the medical library. A committee of representative medical men should be able to get an appropriation annually for the purchase of medical books, or the medical library should become a department of the general library. Both the public library and the medical library will be the gainers by adopting this plan.[2]

(*b*) In cities where there is no medical library proper, and there are several public libraries each having a medical department, one of these should become the custodian of medical books.[3]

II. *Make better use of existing libraries*, and revive the libraries which are in a state of syncope. Here, *e. g.*, is a library of 4,000 volumes in Louisville, Ky., of which Dr. Bodine says: "It has not been increased for several years. It is not much used by anybody, and we have all lost interest in this collection of old books."

In Detroit, Mich., there exists a medical society by the name of the Detroit Medical Society and Library. They should either drop the word library or do something to justify the appellation. Having fallen into disuse, the library was turned over to the public library.

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[1] The John Crerar Library Second Annual Report, for the year 1896. Chicago, 1897. [2] Example: Boston Medical Library, Boston. [3] Example: Newberry Library, Chicago.

Mr. Utley, the librarian of the public library, takes a great deal of interest in the medical department, but the members of the profession do nothing to encourage him. I have received the most amusing returns from a city in the East. To all my questions as to number of books, journals, etc., I have received the monosyllabic answer "none," except the date of founding and the name of the librarian. In Salem, Mass., there is a library of 3,500 volumes, the existence of which is not known even to the resident physicians. The library has no income, no expenditure, no current medical periodicals, and no books are issued. All there is to be learned about the Utica Medical Library Association is that it was founded in 1879. All my questions were answered with an interrogative sign. Dr. J. H. Glass volunteered the following statement: "The organization to-day is a little more than a nominal library association. The books we have collected have been frittered away or are stored unavailably in the general library building of the city."

How to Organize New Medical Libraries.—There are two ways. A library can be organized in connection with an existing medical society, or in connection with a public library. It will depend upon the circumstances. If the medical society is large enough to pay rent, salary to a librarian, subscribe to journals, and buy books, then by all means this is the better plan. In the majority of cases, however, the societies are poor, and it is expedient to organize a medical department in an existing library. All there is to do is to invite the librarian to a meeting of the society specially called for the purpose of considering the question of a medical department. I can assure you that the librarian will take at once a deep interest in the movement. In Worcester the public library houses, catalogues, and has general supervision over the books. The medical society buys

books and subscribes to grounds. In Denver the *Colorado Medical Library Association* subscribes to all the journals and pays for the binding, and the public library, besides cataloguing and taking care of the property, buys all the books and binds them. The Library Association owns all the periodicals, reports, and transactions, and the public library owns all the books.

THE UNION CATALOGUE.—When for some reasons a library cannot be organized, the foundation of such can be laid by adopting the plan of the union catalogue, which is based upon the following reasoning:

"The essence of a reference-library is to have the books obtainable, with some ready means of knowing just where each is to be found. It is not necessary that they should all be collected under one roof and one ownership. It is only necessary that their titles and location should be furnished in a well-arranged catalogue."[4]

In every city there are several private collections of valuable medical books and periodicals. They can be made available to all the members of the profession in the community by simply cataloguing all the books in any one city, taking as a basis one of the largest private libraries, and adding to it all the titles of books from the other private libraries. This card-catalogue should be placed in the public library. By adopting this plan not only will it be of service to him who has to do some research-work, but everyone, before deciding the question of subscribing to a new journal or a new book, will consult first the union catalogue, and if he find that the book or the journal is received by a friend, he will not duplicate.

There are 165 medical colleges and 120 medical libraries in the United States. In the whole of Europe there

[4] How Every City May Secure a Medical Library. By C. D. Spivak, M.D. *Medical News*, Oct. 2, 1897.

NUMBER.	LOCATION.	NAME.	ORGANIZED.	CLASS.	SUPPORT.	INCOME.	ENDOWMENT.	EXPENDITURE 1897.	NUMBER OF BOOKS.
	ALABAMA.								
1	Montgomery	State Bd. of Health Lib.	1878	B. H.	St.				
	CALIFORNIA.								
2	San Francisco	Cooper Med. Coll.	1895	M. L.	C.			$700.00	
3	" "	Univ. of California	1869	M. D.	C.				
	CONNECTICUT.								
4	Hartford	Hartford Med. Soc.	1875	M. L.	S.				
5	New Haven	Yale Univ. Lib.	1700	M. D.	C.			550 00	
	COLORADO.								
6	Denver	Colo. Med. Lib. Assn.	1893	M. L.	S.				2,1
7	Pueblo	Pueblo Co. Med. Lib.	1896	M. L.	S.	$ 100.00		87.00	6
	DIST. OF COLUMBIA.								
8	Washington	Lib. Surg. Gen. Office	1863	M. L.	Gvt.	10,000.00		10,000.00	81,8
9	"	Marine Hospital Service	1872	M. L.	Gvt.				
10	"	Med. Soc. of D. C.	1819	M. L.	S.				
	GEORGIA.								
11	Augusta	Med. Col. of Ga.	1835	M. L.	C.				
	ILLINOIS.								
12	Chicago	Bennett Med. Coll. (Ecl.)	1870	M. L.	C.				
13	"	Chicago Coll. Pharmacy	1859	P. L.	C.				
14	"	" Pub. Lib.	1872	M. D.	T.				
15	"	Field Colum. Museum	1894	M. D.	S.				2
16	"	Hahnem'n Med. Coll. Hosp.		M. L.	C.				
17	"	John Crerar Lib.	1894	M. D.	End.				
18	"	Library of Alumni Assn. of N. W. Univ. Med. Coll.	1890	M. L.	C. S.	500.00		337.00	2,0
19	"	The Newberry Lib.	1890	M. D.	End.				
20	"	The Quine Lib.	1895	M. L.	C.		$500	500.00	8
21	Evanston	Northwestern Univ.	1855	M. D.	C.				
	INDIANA.								
22	Indianapolis	Haymond Clark Lib.	1879	M. L.	C.				3,0
	IOWA.								
23	Iowa City	State Univ.	1850	M. D.	C.				
	KANSAS.								
24	Lawrence	Univ. Kansas	1865	M. D.	C.				
	KENTUCKY.								
25	Louisville	Univ. Louisville	1837	M. D.	C.	None.		None.	
	LOUISIANA.								
26	New Orleans	Charity Hosp. Med. Lib.	1881	M. L.	H.				
27	" "	Fisk Free Public Lib.	1897	M. D.	T.				
28	" "	Orleans Parish Med. Soc.	1878	M. L.	S.	1,800.00		1,000.00	
29	" "	Tulane Univ. of La.	1835	M. D.	C.				
	MAINE.								
30	Brunswick	Lib. Med. School Maine	1820	M. L.	C.			75.00	
	MARYLAND.								
31	Baltimore	Enoch Pratt Free Lib.	1882	M. D.	E. T.				
32	"	Johns Hopkins University	1876	M. D.	C. E.				
33	"	Lib. Med. & Chir. Fac. Md.	1830	M. L.	S.			2,200.00	5,46

NUMBER OF INDEX.	PERIODICALS.	PAMPHLETS.	ATLASES.	TOTAL NUMBER VOLUMES.	MEDICAL JOURNALS 1897.	VOLUMES ADDED 1897.	BOOKS ISSUED.	TERMS OF USE.	LIBRARIAN.	POPULATION.	INFORMATION.
				$5,000	12	200		F. L.	W. H. Sanders, M.D.	21,883	
		2,500		2,611	30	429	1,916	F.	Emmet Rixford, M.D.	298,997	
									Joseph C. Rowell		Z.
				2,000				F. L.	Dr. Edward K. Root	58,230	X.
				8,300	43	476		F. R.	Addison Van Name	81,298	
	3,225	2 000	5	5,342	177	933		F.	John Parsons	15,000	
	15	730		692	15	350		R.	W. W. Bulette	42,225	
	42,051	210,151		123,924		3,580		F.	J. C. Merrill	229,796	
				2,416	28	60		F. L. R.	Walter Wyman, Supervisory Sur. Gen.		
		2,000		1,000				F. L.	Edwin L. Morgan, M.D.		
				3,000				F. L.	Dr. Eugene Foster	33,300	
				1,500				F. L. R.		1,567,657	Z.
				2,500		50		R.	W. B. Day		
				600				F.	Frederick H. Hild		
	87	295		337				R.	J. Dieserud		
				1,000							X.
				325				F.	Clement W. Andrews		
	26	2,500	22	2,050	7	220	890	F. L	Dr. M. P. Hatfield		
		24,642	320	30,303	450	4 915		R.	J. V. Chenly		
	74	954	11	2,025	44	351		F. L. R.	Grace W. Bryant		
										15,000	Z.
	1,500	500		4,500	15			F. L.	Sec. of Central Col. of Phys. and Surg.	150,000	
										7,505	Z.
										10,084	Z.
				4,000				F. L. R.	Dr. E. L. David	161,129	
				4,977				F.		242,039	X.
				200				F.	William Beer		
				2,395	106	496		F. L.	Sidney P. Delaup, M.D.		
		700	50	3,500		250		F. L. R.	Dr. John A. Bacon		
				3,900	12	100		F.	George T. Little	6,012	
				1,335	8	24	727,000	F.	Bernard C. Steiner	434,439	
		5,000		7,000	125			F. L.	N. Murray		
	2,847	1,000		8,315	118	887	774	F. L.	Miss M. C. Noyes		

NUMBER.	LOCATION.	NAME.	ORGANIZED.	CLASS.	SUPPORT.	INCOME.	ENDOWMENT.	EXPENDITURE 1897.
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
34	Boston	Boston Athenæum	1807	M. D.				
35	"	" Med. Lib.	1875	M. L.	S.	$6,000.00		$6,000.00
36	"	" Pub. Lib.	1852	M. D.	T.			
37	"	Mass. Coll. Pharmacy	1867	M. L.	C.			
38	"	Med. Lib. Boston City Hosp.	1891	M. L.	H.	300.00		300.00
39	"	Lib. State Board Health	1869	B. H.	St.			
40	"	Treadwell Library	1858	M. L.	H.	200.00	$3,000	
41	Cambridge	Harvard University		M. L.	C.			
42	Danvers	Danvers Lunatic Hospital	1878	M. L.	H.			200.00
43	Milford	Thurber Med. Assn.	1853	M. L.	S	60.00	600	
44	Medfield	Medfield Asylum Lib.	1896	M. L.	H.			140.00
45	Salem	Lib. Es. S. Dis. Mass. Med. Soc.	1804	M. L.	S.		None.	None.
46	Springfield	City Library	1875	M. D.	S. & T.			
47	Waverly	McLean Hosp. Med. Lib.	1880	M. L.	H.	500.00		500 00
48	Worcester	City Hospital	1873	M. L.	H.	60.00	1,500	60.00
49	"	Clark University	1887	M. D.	C.			
50	"	Free Pub. Lib.	1859	M. D.	T.			
51	"	Worcester Dist. Med. Lib.	1822	M. L.	S.	580.96	9,525.15	51,545.50
52	"	Worcester Lunatic Hosp.	1877	M. L.	H.			
	MICHIGAN.							
53	Ann Arbor	Med. Lib. Univ. Mich.	1854	M. L.	C.	2,500.00		2,500.00
54	Detroit	Public Library	1865	M. D.	T.			
55	Grand Rapids	Public School Lib.	1895	M. D.	T.			
56	Lansing	Lib. St. Bd. Health	1873	B. H.	St.			200.00
	MINNESOTA.							
57	Minneapolis	Med. Dept. St. Univ.	1888	M. D.	T.	3,300.00		
58	St. Paul	Ramsey Co. Med. Society	1897	M. L.	S.	7,000.00		700.00
	MISSOURI.							
59	St. Louis	Public Library	1873	M. D.	T.			
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
60	Concord	N. H. State Lib.	1895	M. D.	St.			
61	"	St. Bd. Health		B. H.	St.			
62	Hanover	Dartmouth Coll. Lib.	1769	M. D.	C.			
	NEW YORK.							
63	Albany	Albany Coll. Phar.		P. L.	C.			
64	"	N. Y. St. Lib.	1891	M. D.	T.	3,500.00		3,699.67
65	Brooklyn	Brooklyn Coll. Phar.	1891	P. L.	C.			
66	"	Lib. Med. Soc. Co. Kings	1845	M. L.	S.			
67	Buffalo	Buffalo Coll. Phar.	1886	P. L.	C.			
68	"	Buffalo Pub. Lib.	1836	M. D.	T.			
69	"	Grosvenor Library	1859	M. D.	T. E.			
70	"	Niagara Univ. Med. Dept.	1887	M. D.	C.			
71	"	Univ. Buffalo	1845	M. L.	C.	120.00	1,200	501.00
72	New York	American Vet. Coll.		V. L.	C.			
73	" "	College of Pharmacy	1831	P. L.	C.			400.00
74	" "	Colored Home & Hosp. Lib.	1882	M. L.	H.			
75	" "	Eclectic Med. Coll.	1865	M. L.	C.			
76	" "	Health Department	1866	B. H.	St.			
77	" "	Lib. N. Y. Acad. Med.	1847	M. L.	S.	4,500.00	55,000	612,163.00
78	" "	Lib. N. Y. Eye & Ear Inf.	1892	M. L.	S.			
79	" "	Lib. Phys. German Hosp.	1857	M. L.	S.	740.00		578.92
80	" "	Med. Coll. & Hosp. for Wom.		M. L.	C.			
81	" "	Medico-Legal Soc.	1872	M. L.	S.			
82	" "	Mercantile Lib. Assn.	1820	M. D.	S.			
83	" "	Mott Memorial M. & S. Lib.	1867	M. L.	S. E.	1,200.00		
84	" "	N. Y. Hom. Med. Coll. & Hos.	1880	M. L.	C.			
85	" "	N. Y. Pub. Lib.	1895	M. D.	T.			
86	" "	Wom. Med. Coll. N. Y. Inf.	1884	M. L.	C.			
87	" "	Post Grad. Med. Sch. & Hos.		M. L.	C.			
88	" "	Hudson R. St. Hos. Med. Lib.		M. L.	St.			

PERIODICALS.	PAMPHLETS.	ATLASES.	TOTAL NUMBER VOLUMES.	MEDICAL JOURNALS 1897.	VOLUMES ADDED 1897.	BOOKS ISSUED.	TERMS OF USE.	LIBRARIAN.	POPULATION.	INFORMATION.
			1,500				F.	Charles K. Bolton	494,205	
16,584	24,358		28,604	480			F. L.	James R. Chadwick, M.D.	"	
	136		20,235		590		F.	Herbert Putnam	"	
			4,500				F. L. R.		"	X.
	417	3	3,250	15	139		F. L. R.		"	
	4,000		3,500	20			R.	S. W. Abbott	"	
	58		6,000	27			F. L. R.	Dr. Arthur T. Cabot	"	
			2,169				F. L.	Wm. H. Tillinghast	81,519	
300	1,000	10	600	16	46		F. L.	Chas. W. Page, Supt.	8,181	
None.	None.	Nn.	1,200	Nn.	None.	60	F. L.	George M Curley, M.D.	8,958	
6			81		4		F. L. R.	Dr. French, Supt.	872	
			3,500				F. L.	James E. Simpson	34,437	
100			800	1	101		F.	J. C. Dana	51,534	
43	16	12	1,571	43	40		F.	Margaret F. Newell		
Series.		6	500	2	12		F. L. R.		98,687	
200			1,200	40			F. L.	Louis N. Wilson		
				44			F.	Samuel S. Green		
	668	54	7,415	30	212	209	F. L.	Albert C. Getchell, M.D.		
	23	10	500	23			F. L.	Dr. Quimby, Supt.		
	1,490		7,762	131	577		F. L.	Raymond C. Davis	11,071	
1,736		6	3,896	42	73	12,000	F.	H. M. Utley	266,554	
			3,807	25	None.		F.	Miss Lucy Ball	79,424	
		5	10,673	70	545		F. R.	Henry B. Baker, M.D.	15,834	
	476	10	2,507	21	697	3,000	F.	M. Edith Bowen	192,833	
1,400			2,000	111			R.	J. S. Rothrock, M.D.	140,292	
1,309	450		3,296	8	99		F.	F. M. Crunden	550,000	Z.
560	1,000		2,500				F.	Arthur H. Chase	17,004	
			600				F. R.	Irving A. Watson		
718	1,181	8	2,252	5			F. L.	M. D. Bisbee	1,817	
			92				F. L.		97,120	Y.
2,630	5,000		7,387	194	772		F.	Melvil Dewey		
			181				F. L.		957,163	Y.
			14,000	300	1,400		F.	William Browning, M.D.		
			122				F. L.		335,709	Y.
	125		1,200				F.	H. L. Elmendorf, Supt.		
1,136		36	2,600				F.	E. P. Van Duzee		
			665				F. L.			Y.
	4,000	20	6,077	79	542		F. R.	M. D. Mann, M.D.		
			400				F. L.			Y.
5,000			12,800		150		F.	Charles Rice, Ph.D.		
			1,200				F. L.	Mary A. Booth		Y.
			2,156				F. L.			Y.
	400		1,559				F. L. R.			X.
	15,000		50,000	716	2,680		F.	W. Gilman Thompson, M.D.		
	4,000		1,000				F. R.	Wm. S. Dennett, M.D.		
			5,774	71	122	47	F. L.	Hermann G. Klotz, M.D.		
			908				F. L.			Y.
	5,000		1,500				F. L. R.	Clark Bell		X.
								W. T. Peoples		Z.
			3,000				F. R.	J. W. S. Gonley		Y.
2,591	2,800	12	5,423	377	391	6,000	F. L.	George Jansen		
3,750	2,000		9,000	10	250		F.	J. S. Billings		
			825				F. L.	Mary H. Stockwell		Y.
			600				F. L.			Y.
			347				F. L.	Henrietta Lounsberry		Y.

NUMBER.	LOCATION.	NAME.	ORGANIZED.	CLASS.	SUPPORT.	INCOME.	ENDOWMENT.	EXPENDITURE 1897.	NUMBER OF BOOKS.
	NEW YORK (Cont.)								
89	Syracuse	Syracuse Univ. Coll. Med.	1872	M. D.	C.				
90	Utica	Utica Med. Lib. Assn.	1879	M. L.	S.				
91	"	Utica St. Hosp. Med. Lib.	1843	M. L.	H.			$197.04	
	OHIO.								
92	Cleveland	Cleveland Med. Lib. Assn.	1894	M. L.	S.		$7,000	400.00	
93	"	Cleveland Univ. Med. & Surg.	1849	M. L.	C.				
94	"	Western Res. Univ. M. Coll.	1850	M. L.	C.				
95	Cincinnati	Cincinnati Hosp. Lib.	1870	M. L.	H.Sub			1,693.89	
96	"	Mussey Med. & Sci. Lib.		M. L.					6,045
97	"	Public Library	1871	M. D.	T.				
98	Columbus	Library Starling Med. Coll.	1877	M. L.	C			100.00	3,000
99	Toledo	Toledo Med. Assn. Lib.	1896	M. L.	S.	$100.00			
100	"	Toledo Med. Coll.	1886	M. L.	C.				
	OREGON.								
101	Salem	Willamette Univ.	1844	M. D.	C.				
	PENNSYLVANIA.								
102	Pittsburg	Lib. Pittsburg Acad. Med.	1892	M. L.	S.	500.00		380.70	
103	Philadelphia	Acad. of Nat. Sci. Pa.	1812	M. D.	S.				
104	"	Lib, Co. Phila.	1731	M. D.	Sub.				
105	"	Lib. Coll. Phys.	1788	M. L.	S.		8,500	4,552.00	
106	"	Lib. Hahnemann Med. Coll.	1850	M. L.	C.			500.00	
107	"	Mercantile Lib. Co.	1821	M. D.	Sub.				
108	"	Penn. Hosp. Med. Lib.	1760	M. L.	H.			267.00	
109	"	Phila. Coll. Phar.	1821	P. L.	C.			250.00	
110	"	University Pennsylvania	1765	M. D.	C.			10,000.00	
111	"	Woman's Med. Coll.	1850	M. L.	C.				
	RHODE ISLAND.								
112	Providence	Lib. R. I. Med. Soc.	1879	M. L.	S.				
113	Westerly	Westerly Pub. Lib.	1894	M. D.	T.				123
	SOUTH CAROLINA.								
114	Charleston	Med. Soc. S. C. in R. H.	1891	M. L.	H.				
	TENNESSEE.								
115	Nashville	Vanderbilt Univ.	1875	M. D.	C.				
116	Sewanee	Univ. of the South	1856	M. D.	C.				
	TEXAS.								
117	Austin	Univ. of Texas		M. D.	C.				
	VIRGINIA.								
118	Charlottesville	Univ. Virginia	1819	M. D.	C.				
	WEST VIRGINIA.								
119	Wheeling	Wheeling Med. Lib. Assn.	1898	M. L.	S.				
	WISCONSIN.								
120	Madison	Univ. Wisconsin	1850	M. D.	C.				

ABBREVIATI

CLASS.—M. L.—Medical Library. M. D.—Medical Department. P. L.—Pharmaceutical Library. V. L.—Veterinary Library. M. L. L.—Medico-Legal Library.

SUPPORTED OR OWNED BY.—B. H.—Board of Health. C.—College. S.—Society. St.—State. Gvt.—Government. E.—Endowment. T.—Taxation. H.—Hospital.

TERMS OF USE.—Sub.—Subscription. F.—Free to the public. F. L.—Free-Limited. To members of society, or faculty and students. F. L. R.—Free, Limited, Reference. R.—Reference only. Books not to be taken home.

So

OF THE **UNITED STATES—Continued.**

1897.	NUMBER OF PERIODICALS.	PAMPHLETS.	ATLASES.	TOTAL NUMBER VOLUMES.	MEDICAL JOURNALS 1897.	VOLUMES ADDED 1897.	BOOKS ISSUED.	TERMS OF USE.	LIBRARIAN.	POPULATION.	INFORMATION.
				2,200				F. L.	F. W. Marlow	116,564	Y.
								F.		46,608	
97.04				6,494	21	78		F. L.	Rees P. Pughe		
00.00			25	3,275	45	1,255			C. A. Hamann, M.D.	261,353	
	400			1,000				F. L. R.	Dudley Smith, M.D.		X.
				2,500				F. L. R.	G. C. Ashwum, M.D.		X.
33.39				11,230	142	266	3,927	F.	P. S. Conner, M.D.	296,908	
	6,965	3,779		9,824		7		F. L. R.	A. W. Whelpley		
				10,000				F. L.	A. W. Whelpley		
00.00	3,000 200	3,200		3,200				F. L.	Adolph Feiel	88,150	
									Thomas Hubbard, M.D.	81,434	
		100		1,200				F. R.			X.
										10,422	Z.
70				5,000	106	250		F.	Miss Duncan	236,617	
				3,084				F.	Edward J. Nolan, M.D.	1,046,964	
				10,000							Z.
00		33,653		54 097	622	1,667	2,792	F. L.	Charles Percy Fisher		
00		10,000		15,000				F.	T. L. Bradford, M.D.		
				5,000	10			F. R.	John Edmunds		
00				1,500	26	59		F. L. R.	John McCahan		
00		500		10 000	35	300		F. L. R.	Thos. S. Wiegand		
00				8 000	100			F. L.	Morris Jastrow, Ph.D.		
		1,500		1,800				F. L. R.	Dr. Hannah T. Croasdale		X.
				12,000		600		F. L.	Geo. D. Hersey	145,472	
	123 58	15		1o1	3	35		F.	Ethan Wilcox	7,636	
		600		3,000				F.	Privlean Whaley	54,955	X.
									Wm. J. Waugh	76,188	Z.
									Miss S. S. Wilcox	1,200	Z.
									James B. Clark	25,000	Z.
									F. W. Page	5,591	Z.
				250					Dr. J. Schwinn	35,013	
									Walter M. Smith	15,950	Z.

EVIATIONS.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.—X.—Statistics obtained from "Statistics of Libraries and Library Legislation," United States Bureau of Education, 1897. Y.—Statistics obtained from "Report of Public Libraries Division, 1896," University of the State of New York, 1897. Z.—Statistics not obtainable. Known to have a medical library or a medical department.

are not as many colleges, neither are there as many libraries. The superfluity of professors with us is offset by the number of medical libraries, which is a unique feature of the United States and one to be proud of.

There is no profession which has such a large and valuable literature as ours, and there is none in which the care of its literature is so sadly neglected. Every physician should aid in establishing and filling medical libraries. Not only is professional progress hindered, but human health and lives are endangered by the present neglect of a matter of such profound importance.[5]

SUMMARY.

Number of Medical Libraries in the United States 120

CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

Medical Libraries	75	Pharmaceutical Libraries	6
Medical Departments in General Libraries.....	45	Medico-Legal Libraries....	1
Medical Libraries proper.	67	Veterinary.....	1
		Medical Departments.....	45

SUPPORTED OR OWNED BY:

Societies.....	24	State or Government.....	8
Colleges.....	24	Board of Health.....	5
Hospitals.....	12	Taxation (local).....	32

DATES OF FOUNDING.

1760	1	5th Decade, 18th Century.	4
1788	1	6th " "	8
1st Decade, 18th Century.	1	7th " "	6
2d " "	1	8th " "	15
3d " "	3	9th " "	8
4th " "	2	10th " "	16

[5] I wish to express my thanks to the gentlemen who have aided me in collecting the statistics, and who have encouraged me in my work. To mention all the names is impossible, but I cannot forego the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Denver and Arapahoe Medical Society, to Mr. J. C. Dana, to Drs. Henry Sewall, E. R. Axtell, James R. Chadwick, John B. Hamilton, the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Nicholas Senn, Geo. M. Gould, Edward Jackson, A. C. Getchell, Wm. Browning, J. S. Billings, J. C. Merrill, Melvil Dewey, and E. Souchon, for their encouragement and aid.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

States having Medical Libraries 30

14	States	have	1	Library	each.	1	State	has	9 Libraries.
6	"	"	2	Libraries	"	1	"	"	10 "
3	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	19 "
2	"	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	29 "

NUMBER OF LIBRARIES BY STATES.

1 Library.—Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

2 Libraries.—California, Connecticut, Colorado, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Tennessee.

3 Libraries.—District of Columbia, Maryland, New Hampshire.

4 Libraries.—Louisiana, Michigan.

9 Libraries.—Ohio.

10 Libraries.—Illinois, Pennsylvania.

19 Libraries.—Massachusetts.

29 Libraries.—New York.

CITIES HAVING MEDICAL LIBRARIES, 57.

41	Cities	have	1	Library	each.	1	City	has	17 Libraries.
6	"	"	2	Libraries	"	1	"	"	9 "
4	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	7 "
2	"	"	5	"	"	1	"	"	4 "

NUMBER OF LIBRARIES IN CITIES WITH REFERENCE TO POPULATION.

Cities	having	more	than	1,000,000	inhabitants	3.	Libraries	3
"	"	"	"	800,000	"	1.	"	0
"	"	"	"	400,000	"	4.	"	2
"	"	"	"	200,000	"	9.	"	8
"	"	"	"	100,000	"	12.	"	6
"	"	"	"	90,000	"	3.	"	3
"	"	"	"	80,000	"	6.	"	4
"	"	"	"	70,000	"	6.	"	2
"	"	"	"	60,000	"	6.	"	0
"	"	"	"	50,000	"	11.	"	3
"	"	"	"	40,000	"	17.	"	2
"	"	"	"	30,000	"	30.	"	3
"	"	"	"	20,000	"	20.	"	2
"	"	"	"	10,000	"	77.	"	7
"	"	"	"	9,000	"	.....	"	0
"	"	"	"	8,000	"	.....	"	2
"	"	"	"	7,000	"	.....	"	2
"	"	"	"	6,000	"	.....	"	1
"	"	"	"	5,000	"	.....	"	1

Cities having more than				4,000	inhabitants....	Libraries	0
"	"	"	"	3,000	"	"	0
"	"	"	"	2,000	"	"	0
"	"	"	"	1,000	"	"	1
"	"	less	"	1,000	"	"	1

ENDOWED LIBRARIES.

New York Academy of Medicine	$55,000
University of Pennsylvania	10,000
College of Physicians, Philadelphia	8,500
Cleveland Library Association	7,000
Treadwell Library	3,000
Worcester City Hospital	1,500
Thurber Medical Association	600
The Quine Library	500

MEDICAL LIBRARIES WITH REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS BY STATE.

	Number of Physicians.	M. L.	M.D.	Number of Libraries.
Alabama	1846	1	.....	1
Arizona	93	.....	.....	none
Arkansas	2289	.....	.....	none
California	3119	1	1	2
Colorado	966	2	.....	2
Connecticut	1178	1	1	2
Delaware	245	.....	.....	none
District Columbia	729	3	.....	3
Florida	649	.....	.....	none
Georgia	2425	1	.....	1
Idaho	117	.....	.....	none
Illinois	6594	5	5	10
Indiana	4714	1	.....	1
Iowa	3051	.....	1	1
Kansas	2773	.....	1	1
Kentucky	3323	.....	1	1
Louisiana	1275	2	2	4
Maine	1121	1	.....	1
Maryland	1762	1	2	3
Massachusetts	3848	14	5	19
Michigan	3529	2	2	4
Minnesota	1513	1	1	2
Mississippi	1671	.....	.....	none
Missouri	5373	.....	1	1
Montana	232	.....	.....	none
Nebraska	1721	.....	.....	none
Nevada	81	.....	.....	none
New Hampshire	673	1	2	3
New Jersey	2044	.....	.....	none
New Mexico	151	.....	.....	none

Number of Physicians.		M. L.	M.D.	Number of Libraries.
New York	11139	21	10	29
North Carolina	1534	.....	.....	none
North Dakota	190	.....	.....	none
Ohio	7034	7	2	9
Oklahoma	217	.....	.....	none
Oregon	736	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania	8356	6	4	10
Rhode Island	526	1	1	2
South Carolina	1140	1	.....	1
South Dakota	409	.....	.....	none
Tennessee	3436	.....	2	2
Texas	4381	.....	1	1
Utah	242	.....	.....	none
Vermont	640	.....	.....	none
Virginia	1978	.....	1	none
Washington	777	.....	.....	none
West Virginia	1046	.....	.....	1
Wisconsin	1800	.....	.....	none

RATIO OF LIBRARIES TO NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS IN STATE.

Mass	1	Library to 203	S. C.	1	Library to 1140
N. H	1	" 224	Cal	1	" 1558
D. C.	1	" 243	Tenn	1	" 1718
R. I.	1	" 263	Wis.	1	" 1800
La	1	" 318	Ala	1	" 1846
N. Y	1	" 383	Va	1	" 1978
Colo	1	" 483	Ga	1	" 2225
Md	1	" 587	Kan.	1	" 2773
Ills	1	" 659	Ia.	1	" 3051
O. and Ore.	1	" 736	Ky	1	" 3323
Minn	1	" 757	Tex.	1	" 4381
Pa	1	" 835	Ind	1	" 4714
Mich	1	" 882	Mo	1	" 5373
W. Va.	1	" 1046	Conn	1	" 5589
Me	1	" 1121			

NUMBER OF VOLUMES.

Libraries having	less	than	100	volumes	.....	2
"	"	more	"	100	"	 3
"	"	"	"	200	"	 2
"	"	"	"	300	"	 3
"	"	"	"	400	"	 1
"	"	"	"	500	"	 1
"	"	"	"	600	"	 5
"	"	"	"	700	"	 0
"	"	"	"	800	"	 2
"	"	"	"	900	"	 1

Libraries having more than				1,000	volumes	17
"	"	"	"	2,000	"	15
"	"	"	"	3,000	"	15
"	"	"	"	4,000	"	4
"	"	"	"	5,000	"	6
"	"	"	"	6,000	"	3
"	"	"	"	7,000	"	4
"	"	"	"	8,000	"	3
"	"	"	"	9,000	"	2
"	"	"	"	10,000	"	8
"	"	"	"	20,000	"	2
"	"	"	"	30,000	"	1
"	"	"	"	40,000	"	0
"	"	"	"	50,000	"	2
"	"	"	"	100,000	"	1

STATISTICS RECEIVED.

As to income from	20	Libraries.
" expenditure	32	"
" number of books	29	"
" " " periodicals	27	"
" " " pamphlets	45	"
" " " atlases	19	"
" total number of volumes	103	"
" medical journals received in 1897	51	"
" volumes added in 1897	48	"

TERMS OF USE.

Free limited	39	Free limited	9
"	33	Reference	5
" limited reference	18		

STATISTICS OBTAINED.

Direct from librarians	85
Statistics not obtainable. Used the figures given in "Statistics of Libraries and Library Legislation in the United States," published by the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, 1897	12
Statistics not obtainable. Used figures given in "Report of Public Libraries Division, 1896," published by the University of New York, Albany, N. Y., 1897	12
Known to have a medical department or medical library. Statistics not obtainable	14

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN CITIES HAVING MORE THAN ONE LIBRARY.

Washington	127,340	New Orleans	11,072
Philadelphia	98,481	Buffalo	10,639
New York	96,492	Worcester	9,615
Boston	77,589	Albany	7,479
Chicago	40,590	Cleveland	6,755
Cincinnati	31,054	Utica	6,494
Baltimore	16,650	Concord	3,000
Brooklyn	14,181	Toledo	1,200

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN ALL LIBRARIES.... 659,116

LIBRARIES OWNING HEADQUARTERS.

Academy of Medicine, New York.
Boston Medical Library Association, Boston.
College of Physicians, Philadelphia.
Pittsburg Academy of Medicine, Pittsburg.
Cleveland Medical Library Association.
Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.
Hartford Medical Society.

The above supplement is a reprint from *The Philadelphia Medical Journal* of October 22, 1898, Vol. 2, No. 17, p. 851.

Medical Libraries in Canada.

Toronto—University of Toronto. Founded 1849. M. D. Supported by college. Income, $100. Expenditure 1897, $100. F. L. 872 books, 41 periodicals, 2000 pamphlets. Total volumes, 1750. Current periodicals, 29. H. H. Langton, Librarian.

Montreal—Medical Library McGill College. Free. 20,000 volumes. F. C. Finley, Librarian.

Quebec—Laval University. Founded 1852. M. D. Supported by Quebec Seminary. F. L. Books 5000, periodicals 213, atlasses 16 Total volumes 5069. Current periodicals, 18 Volumes added in 1897, 31. Thomas E. Hamel, Librarian.

Ontario—The Ontario Medical Library Association. Founded 1887. Periodicals and Transactions, 1733. Total volumes 4000. Accessions June '97 to June '98, 146 volumes. Current Periodicals 27. Expenditures in 1897, $600, R. A. Payne M. D., Librarian.

NOTICE—The Departments "Libraries and Librarians" and "In the Reading Room" are omitted from this issue on account of want of space.

DR. S. SOLIS COHEN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Congratulate you on your library plan.

DR. WILLIAM V. MORGAN, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—I wish you success in your new venture.

PROF. DR. PAGEL, BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ihre Unternehmen ist auserordentlich verdienstlich

MAJOR J. C. MERRILL, LIBRARIAN SURG. GEN, LIBRARY.—Permit me to assure you of my appreciation of your undertaking, and of my willingness to co-operate in a work which promises so much good to the medical student and writers.

DR. JAMES R. CHADWICK, BOSTON, MASS.—I made a list of all medical libraries in the country some years ago with the intent to write an extensive article on the subject, but lost the manuscript. I shall be happy to co-operate with you.

DR. G. P. DELAUP, NEW ORLEANS LA.—I have read with much pleasure your article on the medical libraries of the United States. The statistics contained in the same are certainly valuable and ought to be highly appreciated throughout the country.

DR. C. K. MILLS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The establishment of medical libraries and laboratories for research in medicine will be among the more powerful agents for the e vation of American medicine. It is certainly much better to multiply good medical libraries than to found new medical colleges.

DR. WILLIAM BROWNING, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Allow me to express my appreciation of your rate and valuable article in the present number of the Philadelphia Medical Journal. It nts a vast amount of labor on your part.

Words of Cheer.

"Good things should be praised,"—*Shakespear.*

DR. GEO. D. HERSEY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—My best wishes for the success of your important work.

DR. C. R. HOLMES, CINCINNATI, O.—Please find $1 as my subscription, with my best wishes or success.

M. E. AHERN, EDITOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—I shall be very glad to assist you in any way that I can.

DR. T. L. BRADFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I like your project well and anything I can do will be done.

DR. SOL G. KAHN, LEADVILLE, COLO.—I am always glad to further any good purpose in the medical line.

DR. WILLAM OSLER, BALTIMORE, MD.—How is your journal getting on? Please put me down as a subscriber.

DR. ROBERT FLETCHER, WASHINGTGN, D. C.—I wish you success in interesting the profession in the subject.

DR, LORENZO N. GROSVENOR, CHICAGO, ILL.—I write to ask the privilege of joining your ranks and getting in line.

DR. JOSEPH MCFARLAND. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I hope that the journal will succeed and that your work will bear much fruit.

DR. J. S. BILLINGS, NEW YORK.—I wish you success in your enterpise and look forward with interest to the result of your work.

DR. W. W. KEEN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I take great pleasure in commending your project on behalf of the medical libraries.

WILLIAM BEER, LIBRARIAN, FISK FREE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—I am very happy to be able to help you in your object.

ARTHUR H. CHASE, LIBRARIAN, N. H. STATE LIBRARY.—I wish you every success in the publication of your interesting and useful periodical:

DR. HENRY W. BETTMANN, CINCINNATI, O.—Allow me once more to express my active sympathy with your work and offer my services.

DR. THEO. H. GRUEL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I subscriber to it with the greatest of pleasure, as it is just the thing I have been looking for for years.

PROF. DR. J. ZABLUDOWSKY. BERLIN, GERMANY.—Ihre Zeitung halte ich für eine sehr gute Idee, und bewundere ieh nicht wenig Ihren rastlossen Eifer,

R. R. BOWKER, EDITOR LIBRARY JOURNAL.—The *Journal* has been much interested in your plan from the beginning and kept track o its development last year.

DR. S. E. SOLLY. COLORADO SPINGS. COLO.—I think your idea about the library is a good one, and I will try and combine with my brethren in carrying it out.

KT. W. W. BULETTE, PUEBLO, COLO.—I most heartily approve of your plans in regard to medical libraries and wish you all possible success in the grand good work.

DR. NICHOLAS SENN, CHICAGO, ILL.—I am much interested in your method of establishing medical libraries, I wish you an abundance of success in your undertaking.

F. L. SKIFF, DIRECTOR FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.—I am glad to be of ever so slight service to you and am grateful to Dr. Fisk for his thoughtful suggestion to write to me.

DR. GEORGE DOCK, ANN ARBOR.—I have followed your writings with great interest, and your efforts for medical libraries appeal to me because I have lived where they were not.

DR. JOHN MADISON TAYLOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I am delighted to send you the subscription for your Medical Libraries. I have been reading of your admirable plan constantly.

DR HOBART AMORY HARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I trust that your very generous efforts will be as successful as you wish. You certainly deserve the active support of the medical profession.

DR. W. R. WHITEHEAD, DENVER, COLO.—Desiring to contribute to so commendable an enterpr se I ask you to accept enclosed check for five dollars as a contribution to help meet expenses.

DR. H. S. SCOTT, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Your plan was discussed by the medical society and thought extremely feasiole, and an effort will be made to have a medical department in the new library.

CHAS. PERRY FISHER, LIBRARIAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—You certainly deserve the highest credit for your labor; but in a monetary sense, I fear you will not find it a success.

DR. HORATIO C. WOOD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—I very thoroughly endorse your sentiments. A medical library properly used is a most important lever in the gradual elevation of the medical profession of a community.

DR. FENTON B. TURCK. CHICAGO, ILL.—When I return (from England) I will see that many of my scientific friends avail themselves of your very valuable periodical. It should be supported by the medical profession generally.

PROF. DR. GEORGE ASSAKY, BUCAREST, ROUMANIA.—I 'ai recu avec plaisir les exeomplaires du "Medical Libraries que vous avez bien voulu m'envoyer. J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer per mandat postal $1 pour abonnement d 'un an.

DR. J. M. DOCOSTA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The work you are engaged in with reference to the organization of medical libraries is of the most valuable kind, and every one interested in professional aovancement must be interested in it. I wish you the fullest success.

Our Aim.

First—To devise and perfect plans whereby the wasted medical literature all over the world may be utilized.

Second—To encourage the founding of Medical Libraries and Medical Departments in Public Libraries wherever the medical profession is fairly organized.

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PROSPECTUS.

The Second Volume of Medical Libraries

Will contain the following important articles:

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

"The Boston Library," by James R. Chadwick.
"The Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," by Major J. C. Merrill.
"The Treadwell Library of the Massachusetts General Hospital,'' by Grace Whiting Myers.
"The Cincinnati Hospital Library."
"The Library of the College of Physicians."
"The Medical Department of the Newberry Library—The Senn Collection," by J. V. Chenley.
"The Importance of Mathematics for the Science and Art of Medicine," by Prof. I. J. Schwatt.
"The Library of the Hahnemann College and Hospital of Philadelphia," by Dr. Thomas L. Bradford.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

"Dr. William Browning, Librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings," by Dr. J. MacFarlane Winfield.
"Dr. J. S. Billings," by Dr. C. D. Spivak.
"Dr. James R. Chadwick."
"Dr. Robert Fletcher."

THE PHYSICIAN IN FICTION.

"The Medical Profession as Seen by Oliver Wendell Holmes," by C. D. Spivak
"The Medical Profession as Seen by Sir Walter Scott." by Dr. Lee Kahn.
"The Medical Profession as Seen by George Eliot." by Dr. Philip Rovno, Berlin, Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Medical Libraries and Medical Journalism," by Geo. M. Gould.
"A Classical Medical Library in One Volume," by Dr. M. V Ball.
"The Medical Libraries of the Ancients," by Naphthali Herz Imber,
"The Trials of a Typo Medical Librarian," by Miss Zoe Guernsey.

German Medical Books Published in 1897.

The well known firm of booksellers MAYER AND MÜLLER, BERLIN, N. W., Prinz Louis Ferdinandstrasse, have kindly prepared for MEDICAL LIBRARIES a list of all medical books published in Germany in 1897. Any one interested in German bibliography can obtain the list by applying to the editor of MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

INDEX.

The November issue of MEDICAL LIBRARIES will contain one comprehensive index to Volumes I and II.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

"For Libraries are the standing armies of civilization."—O. W. Holmes.

Devoted to the Interests of Medical Libraries Bibliography and Letters.

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C. D. SPIVAK, M.D.,

3 Denison Building, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

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VOLUME II. MARCH, 1899. No. 2.

Sketches of Medical Libraries.

V.

THE TREADWELL LIBRARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

By GRACE WHITNEY MYERS, Assistant Librarian.

As long ago as 1847 a small sum was appropriated by the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital for the starting of a medical library for the use of the physicians and surgeons of the hospital. This appropriation was continued for several years, until a generous bequest from a physician of Salem, Massachusetts, rendered it no longer necessary. This benefactor was Dr. John G. Treadwell, who, by his will, bequeathed to Harvard College his large

and valuable library, together with the sum of $5,000, the income of which was to be spent in the purchase of additional books and in subscriptions to medical journals. In case the college did not accept it, it was to be given to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The President and Fellows of Harvard College declined the gift, because of "unusual and embarrassing conditions attached to it." These "conditions" were such as to require the most rigid rules and regulations to be imposed upon the use of the library by those persons to whose care it was entrusted. And so, what seemed to our neighbors across the Charles too onerous a burden to assume has for forty years proved an enjoyable privilege to the physicians and surgeons of this hospital.

At the time it was received the library contained about 2,550 volumes, many of them valuable for their printers and binders, as well as for their contents. The older ones afford an interesting study to any bibliographer. The earliest bears the date of 1500; it is the medical writings of Avicenna, a Mohammedan philosopher and physician who lived in the tenth century. There is an edition of Galen, published in 1538; one of Hippocrates, in 1657, and one of Paracelsus, in 1662, besides many others which space will not allow me to mention. As a real *curio*, there is one which deserves a few words. It is a very small volume, entitled, "The Queen's Closet Opened; Incomparable Secrets in Physick, Chirurgery, Preserving and Candying, &c." The title page bears this interesting Latin motto: "Vivit post Funera Virtus." The book was printed in 1671, and contains recipes for every known ill and ache; for all sorts of delicious condiments, from "Lozenges of Red Roses" to how to make "a fat Lamb of a Pig;" and, best of all, a balm "Youth to Preserve." This little book must have been much used in its day, for one cover is gone, and time has left its impress so heavily upon the other that it is almost impossible to tell its material.

There are three or four volumes bound by the famous Aldus, and as many by Elzevir; Estienne and Giunta represent the early printers of high repute, and Didot a well-known press of two centuries later. There are some specimens of the old Dutch blind-tooling, a favorite and very beautiful form of ornamentation for covers. These old works are nearly all thick and heavy folios, and are written in Greek and Latin. In these days, when the knowledge of medicine is made so easy of access to those who will, it fills one with admiration for the doctors of early times to look these books through and see the evidences of diligent study, for many of them contain copious marginal notes. At the present day, however, they stand upon their shelves in solemn rows, almost untouched; but, at the same time, they lend to our library an air of aristocracy and good lineage of which we are justly proud.

The Treadwell Library took its name from the donor, and the additional gift of money is called the Treadwell Library Fund. There is one other source of income resulting from fees collected annually from the members of the Medical Board of the hospital, who alone are entitled to borrow books. The first librarian was Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw, who was appointed May 8, 1859 In the course of the first year a very complete catalogue of the books was made. During the forty years which have since passed, however, the library has doubled itself and is constantly growing, and now a modern card catalogue is being prepared by the assistant librarian and the books numbered according to Dewey's decimal classification. It is a particularly rich library. for so small a one, in its files of American and foreign journals, those of the London *Lancet*. New York *Medical Journal, American Journal of Medical Science* and the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* being complete from volume 1. Upon the table in our reading

room are twenty-eight medical and surgical periodicals in English, French and German.

Of late years the librarian has been appointed from among the staff of visiting physicians and surgeons, Dr. Arthur T. Cabot at present holding the office. Last autumn (1897) it was thought advisable to have an assistant, whose whole time should be given to the care of the books and of the hospital records, which are kept in an adjoining room. At that time the writer was employed.

In closing I would add one word about the room which holds these books. It is large and sunny, facing the south, and looking out upon a beautiful lawn ornamented with graceful old elms. Three arched alcoves open out of the main room upon the north side, each of which serves its special purpose in the library work. Upon the walls hang portraits of men who have contributed largely by personal interest and by generous bequests to the great work of the hospital. Two of these are from the hand of the famous Stuart. A number of busts stand about the room, keeping in mind the features of men who have rendered personal service in relieving the many sufferers who have come within these walls. Thus, even in our small library, literature, art and science have taken each other by the hand, and are serving to make one of the pleasantest rooms for reading and study to be found in the city of Boston.

BOSTON. August, 1898.

Remarks of Dr. James R. Chadwick

MADE AT THE MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS FOR A NEW BUILDING FOR THE BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY, HELD ON NOVEMBER 29, 1898, AT BOSTON, MASS.

Upon me devolves the not ungrateful task of setting forth the present conditions of your library, which, in the opinion of your officers, warrants the movement to secure a fitting building for the preservation of your collections and for the promotion of their usefulness.

That the true purpose and high aims of this Library association may be fully appreciated, let me preface my facts by a few general assertions which cannot be gainsaid.

The health and longevity of life in any community is dependent in great measure upon the knowledge of its medical practitioners. The diploma of M. D. merely certifies that its possessor has laid the fuundation of the knowledge essential to enable him ty combat disease and death; upon the superstructure he must labor to the end of his days.

In the early years of practice few men can afford to buy or even give shelf-room to a tenth part of the books that they need; no man, whatever his means, can possibly acquire all. A library is consequently indispensable in every centre of population, or the health and lives of the community will be jeopardized by the ignorance of its medical practitioners.

It is only through concerted action in some such association as this, owned by the profession, collected from the profession, sustained by the profession, managed for the profession, that ready access is insured to medical literature. This Library association was started twenty-three years ago by some among us then struggling for fame and practice, to fill the want which we keenly felt. We

have labored early and late to increase our resources, until the meagre volumes that only half filled our shelves in the two rooms in Hamilton Place have increased until they not only fill our building in Boylston Place, but have overflowed by thousands into the crematory at Forest Hills.

My last annual report showed that our library contained 30,310 volumes (of which 17,431 were of periodicals) and 25,965 pamphlets. They are all completely catalogued by authors, titles and subjects, so that any book or journal can be had for reference on demand. Our library ranks high among the medical libraries of the country, being only surpassed in size by that of the surgeon general's office in Washington, that of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, and that of the Academy of Medicine in New York.

Upon our shelves are preserved for all time the libraries of those from among our early associates who have laid down their earthly cares. We have the superb anatomical library collected by our incomparable first president, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, which he had conned and studied and drawn upon to illuminate his lectures at the Medical school during his thirty-five years tenure of the professorship of anatomy and his many addresses to our societies. Besides these may be found the libraries of Dr. Calvin Ellis, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, Dr. Edward H. Clarke, Dr. D. Humpnreys Storer, Dr. George C. Shattuck—one of our earliest benefactors; those of Dr. Thomas B. Curtis and Dr. Francis H. Hooper, both cut off in the time of their growth and increasing fame; those of Dr. Jacob Bigelow and his son. Dr. Henry Bigelow, the most brilliant members of our profession in their respective epochs; finally, the rich dermatological library of the late Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, who, for twenty-two years an active member of the Executive committee' was the most ardent champion of our library, contributing without stint of his wisdom and material resources to bring us to the position in which we stand to-day. Lack of time obliges me to omit more names than I mentioned.

We have received from friends and relatives portraits of many early practitioners in this community, and many of our benefactors. Chiefly to be mentioned is the fine portrait of Dr. Samuel Danforth, by Gilbert Stuart; that of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Billings; those of Drs. Henry J. Bigelow, J. B. S. Jackson, D. Humphrey Storer and Thomas B. Curtis, all by Vinton; that of Dr. John Warren, and many others toa numerous to mention. It is sad to think that most of these had to be stored in the Art Museum, that they may escape the danger from fire, to which they would be exposed if allowed to hang upon the walls of this building.

In addition to our obligations to the present and future generations of medical practitioners in this goodly city of Boston, do we not owe it to these past friends and benefactors to see that their treasures be properly cared for in a building secure against fire, and be made of use to the profession, as was the intent of their former owners?

My final mission this evening is to tell you in brief of our financial situation and the main features of our projected building.

We own the building on Boylston Place, which is assessed at $18,000; we own the lot of 9,000 square feet on the corner of St. Botolph and Garrison streets, which is taxed for $25,000; we owe a mortgage of $8,500. We have a building fund of $5,000. We propose to raise $100,000, which is the estimated cost of a suitable building upon the Garrison street lot. Toward this sum we can count upon obtaining at least $9,500 (after deducting the mortgage, from the sale of our present building, which, with the addition of the building fund of $5,000, will give us $14,500 as a starter.

We have had preliminary sketches drawn for a building three stories in height, covering 6,750 square feet of area. In this we shall have special rooms on the ground floor for the directory for nurses, and perhaps a special reading-room for nurses. In the second story the whole front will be a reading-room with alcoves, similar to Bates Hall in the Public library, which will be known as Holmes Hall, in memory of our first president; a special room for journals, another for those who wish to smoke, and a small hall for social meetings. In the third story there will be three or four halls for society meetings, capable of accommodating from 40 to 500 persons each. The building will be absolutely fire-proof.

This is the scheme in outline for which we ask your active, enthusiastic co-operation.

The Endowment of Medical Libraries.

Medical libraries stand toward the physical health of the community very much in the same relation as do general libraries to the intellectual health. Every one admits that our public-spirited citizens with ample means are doing not only for others, but for themselves and the community at large, a work of great and lasting beneficence in contributing to the endowment fund of public libraries. The same argument applies—and, we think, with added emphasis—to the endowment of medical libraries. They stand in the same relation to the general public in their appeals for support with academies of natural science, zoological gardens, historical societies and other intellectual aud literary institutions. Because health is the basis of social well-being, rich men can do greater service to the entire community and to theit own descendants than to endow such libraries. While *laboratories of research* are of the greatest value for the discovery of new facts, *libraries of research* are equally important for affording the scientist the knowledge of what has been done before, the pitfalls that have been discovered, and the true road as distinguished from the false. Hence we are extremely glad to learn that both in New York and Philadelphia strong (and thus far successful) efforts are making for the endowment of the two great medical libraries of this country, apart from the Government library of the Surgeon General's office in Washington. Very substantial progress has been made in both cities toward the amounts desired, and we congratulate the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Academy of Medicine in New York on their partial success, and trust that it will be but a short time before both funds will be completed.

We have now in mind the cities in which most medical books are written, and especially these need well-endowed medical reference libraries for the purpose of aiding authors who must know not only what has been written before, but who especially must keep up with the rapid progress of modern medicine. To do this the chief medical journals of the world are more important than any other sources of infarmation. No library could be considered respectable which does not keep on file five or six hundred such medical journals. The cost of subscriptions to these jovrnals, the cost of their binding, of cataloguing their contents, and of the general administration of a large medical library, have become matters of great moment and large expense—far more than the membership of any local society can properly be asked to bear.

We bespeak the hearty efforts of the profession in aid of those who are making

such strenuous efforts for a necessary endowment, and we ask from the general public a very generous response to the appeal of these two noble institutions.

It goes without saying that the arguments which are used in favor of an endowment of these two would apply equally well to the endowment of the Boston Medical library, the medical department of the Newberry library in Chicago, and of all other similar institutions the world over.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*, March 11, 1899.

A Tribute to the Late James Blake Bailey, Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,*

Much too early, and to the great loss of the college, Mr. Bailey, its librarian, died, April 14, 1897, at the age of 48 years. Although not a medical man, he possessed an intimate acquaintance with medical literature, both English and foreign, and a wise critical and literary discernment. He had a knowledge of the contents of our great library at his fingers' ends, and took a keen and active interest in collecting everything bearing on the life and work of Hunter. Every one who frequents our library must gratefully remember Mr. Bailey's helpfulness, his accuracy, his never-failing genial courtesy, and recall his bright intelligence and manifest sympathy with those who sought his assistance. Mr. Bailey took a real pride in our library, which at present contains some 60,000 volumes and is increasing at the rate of 1,000 each year. We owe it to him that our library has become a perfect model of good arrangement; the books can be consulted with facility, and the readers have increased enormously.

Mr. Bailey received his early training in Radcliffe library, at Oxford university, and whilst he was with us he had the energy and ability to keep his terms at Oxford and take an arts degree. He took a great interest in the byways of literature, and wrote the "Diary of a Resurrectionist," which gives a graphic account of the scandals prevailing before the passage of the Anatomy Act.

[NOTE.—Mr. Bailey has contributed frequently to the general press and regularly to the *British Medical Journal*. He published, besides the book mentioned above, "The Modern Methuselahs," and edited some medical tracts by Marat, who played such sanguinary part in the French Revolution.—EDITOR OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

* Sir William MacCormac in his Hunterian Oration, delivered February 14, 189 .

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Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of Medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, sketches of libraries, items of interest, accessions of rare books, gifts, bequests, newspaper clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1898.

President.....Dr. George M. Gould
1420 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Vice President.....Dr. J. L. Rothrock
St. Paul Minn.

Secretary.....Miss M. R. Charlton
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Treasurer.....Dr. William Browning
54 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AIM: To encourage the improvement and increase of Public Medical Libraries.

DUES: $5.00 per annum.

In our next number will be published a list of the members of the Association.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The report of the librarian, Dr. Raymond C. Davis, for the year ending June 30, 1898, shows that the Medical library has accessioned 918 volumes, of which 110 volumes were presented. The expenditure was $2,210.15, of which $597.98 were for annual subscription to medical periodicals. The number of volumes added to the Homeopathic library was 215, and 9 pamphlets. The expenditure was $251.90. The donors to the Medical library were: Mrs. T. R. Spalding of Detroit, Dr. T. A. Felch of Ishpeming, and Dr. W. J. Herdman of the University; to the Homeopathic library, Dr. C. B. Kinyon. The Dental library has accessioned 19 volumes; expenditure, $80.20.

Boston, Mass.—At a special meeting of the Boston Medical Library Association held November 29, 1898, Dr. F. I. Knight introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed by the chair to take charge of the raising of funds and the erection of a new building. Remarks were made by Drs. D. W. Cheever, the president; J. R. Chadwick (printed elsewhere in this issue), J. C. Warren, A. K. Stone, F. I. Knight, G. B. Shattuck, W. T. Councilman and F. J. Cotton. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The committee consists of the officers of the society, the Executive committee and Drs. J. C. Warren, J. C. White, H. P. Bowditch, Clarence J. Blake, F. C. Shattuck, A. T. Cabot, G. W. Gay, Harold Williams, H. L. Burrell, A. K. Stone, W. N, Bullard, M. Storer, J. A. Tanner, E. H. Stevens, H. F. Hewes. Committee on site, Drs. J. B. Ayer, Arthur H. Nichols and W. L. Burrage.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On Monday, Jan. 23, 1899, the medical department of the Grosvenor library, with 3,500 volumes as a starter, was formally thrown open for the use of physiciaas. The room is on tne second fioor, and will be well lighted. The library will be open between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. week days, and from 1 to 6 p. m Sundays, The medical profession of Buffalo appreciate the good services of Mr. Edward P. Van Duzen, the efficient superintendent, through whose efforts the department came into existence.

Chicago, Ill.—Miss Bryant, librarian of the Quine library, College of Physicians and Surgeons, informs us that Dr. Quine has further enriched the rapidly growing library by the gift of Jeancon's 'Pathological Anatomy." The 100 beautifully colored full-page illustrations were framed and hung upon a pedestal, that they can be consulted without removing or can be taken off and carried to the class room for illustrations of the lectures. So much has the work increased that another student assistant has been added to the library corps.

Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, librarian of the Chicago Homeopathic College library, writes that Dr. N. B. Delamater presented to the library 100 volumes of bound medical journals. Through the efforts of Hon. D. W. Mills the library has been placed on the list of the "Remainder Libraries" at Washington to receive the medical publications of the government. Dr. E. M. Hale sent in a donation of 200 volumes. Dr. Charles Adams donated a number of French books and Dr. Kippax some 60 volumes. There are now in the library over 900 volumes. The books are arranged according to Cutter's expansive alphabetical classification.

Cleveland, O.—Dr. C. A. Hamann, librarian of the Cleveland Medical Library association, writes: The association now occupies a building of its own. This building is also used as a meeting place for various medica' societies. During the year $8,323.85 were received in donations and 48 new members were added. Total membership, 111. Total number volumes on shelves, 4,153, of which 1,254 were received as donations during 1898.

Columbus, O.—We are delighted to learn from Dr. Starling Loving, chairman of Arrangement Committee of the American Medical Association, that he intends to follow in the wake of Dr. J. W. Graham of Denver by appointing a Committee on Public Libraries. It is to be hoped that the medical librarians will convene in Columbus during the meeting of the A. M. A.

Denver, Colo.—The sixth annual meeting of the Colorado Medical Library Association was held January 23, 1899, the president, W. P. Munn, in the chair. Dr. Henry Sewall, the secretary, presented the following report:

The past year has resulted in a series of grateful surprises.

The library received from Dr. J. T. Eskridge $264.54, from Dr. C. K. Fleming $82.35, and from Dr. Elsie R. Mitchell $32.50, representing the unexpended balance of funds raised for entertaining the Western Surgical and Gynecological association and the American Medical Association

The resources of the library have, as in former years, been amplified by generous donations of medical books and journals. Through the efforts of Colonel Woodhull, late medical director of the Department of the Colorado, the Surgeon General of the United States was induced to donate the medical works from two abandoned army post libraries, amounting to more than 200 finely bound volumes. The major part of the library of the late Dr. Crouch, some 80 volumes, was added to our property. Dr. P. B. Young contributed 90 volumes of medical journals. Dr. G. M. Gould of Philadelphia, when here last June, manifested much interest in the library and donated to it copies of his own valuable works. Dr. Cuneo of Denver has contributed a rare series of volumes on the practice of medicine. Miss Zoe Guernsey has prepared the following tabulated statement:

	Jan., 1898.	Jan., 1899.	Increase
Medical books, the property Public Library.....	1640	1818	178
Medical books, the property of Colorado Medical Library Associat'n.	477	571	94
Bound medical journals, property of Colorado Med. Lib. Ass'n.	1975	2209	234
Transactiont, etc., property of Colo. Med. Lib. Ass'n.	1230	1241	11
	5312	5839	517

The major part of our files of current journals cost the library nothing except for bidding. They include about all the valuable medical journals published in this country, besides many foreign ones. As in the past, Dr. T. H. Hawkins easily leads the contributors in this direction, about 140 journals coming regularly from his files of exchanges. The library is also deeply indebted to Drs. Axtell, Fisk, Munn, Taussig, Zederbaum, Fleming, Eskridge, Hall and others

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Sewall.

Dr. Samuel A. Fisk spoke of the future of the Medical Library and of the necessity of preserving it and maintaining for it a rate of growth parallel with the needs of Denver. Looking to the financial needs of the library, Dr. Fisk, as in years past, desired to be one of 15 members to contribute $10 apiece to the fund of the treasury. This condition is repeated from year to year, and is a standing joke in the community. Dr. Fisk has donated yearly since the establishment of the library ten times as much unconditionally.

The following officers were elected: President, Leonard Freeman; secretary, Henry Sewall; treasurer, Laura L. Liebhardt.

Librarian Parsons said the loss of books by theft from the Medical Library was still very great, and was greater than any other department except that of theosophy. He paid a tribute to the work of Miss Zoe Guernsey, who had worked in this department so faithfully during the past year.

Dr. Laura Liebhardt, the treasurer, presented her annual report:

Income	$524.06
Expenditure	428.58
Balance in treasury, Jan. 1, 1899	$ 95.48

Erie, Pa.—Dr. David N. Dennis is endeavoring to build up a medical department in the public library.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The medical department of the Public library is making rapid progress. Mrs. Parvin has donated more than 900 volumes from the library of the late Professor Theophilus Parvin of Philadelphia, formerly of Indianapolis.

On the night of Nov. 1, 1898, the Marion County Medical Society met by invitation at the Public Library. Speeches were made by Drs. Sloan, Morgan, Fletcher, Maxwell and Thompson. The doctors expressed themselves as delighted with the collection and the manner in which it was arranged by the Public library.

Johnstown, Pa.—One of the most destructive fires Johnstown has had in years destroyed, on January 25, 1899, the valuable Toner library, which was owned by the Cambria County Medical society. It contained 7,000 volumes of medical works published in the last 400 years, together with a copy of the Congressional Record from 1783 to 1890 and valuable pictures of 300 distinguished medical authorities, many of them over 300 years old. Dr. John H. Packard, a retired physician of Philadelphia, has generously offered to replace some of the loss. We will shortly publish an interesting sketch of the library, written by Dr. J. C. Sheridan.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Hendryx laboratory, a magnificent gift of Dr. W. A. Hendryx to the Los Angeles Medical college, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on January 3, 1899. The laboratory has a medical library, designed to hold 7,000 volumes. There are now more than 1,000 volumes upon the shelves. The donor intends to throw the library open to the general profession ie the near future.

Northampton, Mass.—We glean from the fourth annual report of the trustees of the Forbes library that the medical department, organized in 1897 by Mr. Charles Cutter, the eminent librarian, is progressing rapidly. There are at present 634

books on the shelves. The books for the department are purchased by the librarian at the recommendation of Drs. C. Seymour, J. Houston and F. Bonney, who have been appointed by the Hampshire District Medical society at the request of Mr. Cutter. We find in the catalogue the name of the friend of medical libraries, Dr. S. A. Fisk of Denver, as donor of books.

St. Louis, Mo.—A Medical Library association has been organized, and Dr. Frank Lutz was appointed librarian.

St. Paul, Minn.—At the annual meeting of the Ramsey County Medical society, held Jan. 30, 1899, Dr. J. L. Rothrock, the librarian, presented the following report: At the beginning of the year we had on our shelves less than 1,000 volumes. Now the number is 2,000. During the first half of the year the library was kept open only at nights; since July, from 9 to 12 a. m., from 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 p. m. Lists of duplicates were sent to several other libraries, with the result that we received contributions from Toronto, Montreal and Cincinnati. Dr. D. F. McGaughey of Winona presented 5 volumes of the *Index Medicus*. A very valuable contribution was received from the heirs of Dr. Hollowell. Several boxes of books and journals were presented by Dr. Munger of Winona, Dr. Conly of Cannon Falls, Dr. Bacon of Montevideo, Dr. Sullivan of Adrian, Dr. King of Fulda, and Dr. Bissel of Litchfield.

The movement toward the establishment of medical libraries is at present engrossing the attention of the profession all over the United States, and in furtherance of this plan there was convened in May last, in Philadelphia, a meeting of representatives of a dozen different medical libraries East and West, who organized then and there the "Association of Medical Libraries." We are looking now toward the establishment of a Bureau of Exchange, which would be of incalculable benefit. We have now more than 500 duplicates awaiting an opportunity for exchanges. Dr. H. B. Morley, the treasurer of the Library committee, presented the following report:

Total cash collected to Jan. 1, 1899	$638.51
Total expenditures to Jan. 1, 1899	545.52
Balance on hand	$ 92.99

Sac City, Ia.—Dr. Caleb Brown writes: I look forward to the day when we may have a medical library (in a small way) in our little city.

San Francisco, Cal.—The widow of the late Dr. John Hall has presented his library to the University of California, for the use of and to be placed in the building of the medical department.

Seattle, Wash.—Dr. J. B. Eagleson writes: "The City library has just moved into another building, which is a large mansion, with a whole block of grounds, right down in the heart of the city, and will be a splendid location. We are trying to secure a room which we can use for our Medical society meetings also, which we think will aid in keeping up the interest in the library."

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, librarian of the Luzerne County Medical society, writes: "We have a little more than 1,400 volumes, almost 1,000 of which were added in the past thirteen months. We hope in a few years to have it of considerable value."

Towanda, Pa.—Dr. E. D. Payne writes:

At our last regular quarterly meeting in January I was elected librarian, with not a book, pamphlet or magazine in our possession, and no place to keep any we might have in years to come. I suppose that my election to the office was due to the fact that I had, some months previously, suggested to the society that I would deposit in the public library of our town certain books I have that might be of interest to the profession, after a certain time, and spoke of it as being a good way to dispose of medical libraries, which, you know, are in the open market like yesterday's newspapers, having no monetary value, though they might have been of great value to their possessor. This proposition was not well received, but a move was made toward having one of our own, to be kept in this town, and to which easy access could be had by any member wishing to consult it.

FOREIGN.

Bristol, England.—At the annual meeting, held October 12, 1898, Mr. L. M. Griffiths, the Honorary Librarian, read the following report:

The library of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society consists, including 671 duplicates, of 7,180 volumes. During the year 1,360 volumes have been added and 63 have been given to other libraries or sold. The library is in regular receipt of 170 periodicals. The donors of books since last report have been; The American Ophthalmological society, the British Balneological and Climatological society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Detroit Public library, the Dundee Medical library, the Laryngological society of London, the Medical Society of London, the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Staff of Middlesex hospital, the Orleans Parish Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, the Trustees of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Surgeon General United States army. Several persons have given framed and unframed pictures and unbound periodicals. A large number of medical portraits, obtained from various sources, have been framed in groups and are now on the walls. The library has several duplicate portraits, which are offered for sale at little more than a nominal price. The library now possesses busts of William Budd and James Syme. Other busts or figures appropriate for a medical library would be most acceptable. Our library advantages are greater than are represented in the ownership of the books belonging to this society. By the constitution of the Bristol Medical Library, to

which 2,088 volumes have been added during the year, we have the opportunity of consulting under this roof a collection of 18,750 volumes, contributed by the constituent libraries in the following manner: The Bristol Medico-Chirurgical society, 7,180; Faculty of Medicine, 6,530; Bristol Royal infirmary, 3,650; Bristol general hospital, 1,381. In the conjoint library 204 current periodicals are received. Considerable advance has been made with the work of cataloguing, and an increasing number of readers find the usefulness of the card-catalogue, the consultation of which has been made easier by the adoption of conspicuous subject-titles from the *Index Medicus* classsification, and by the insertion of side-guides which give the first and second letters of all words which come first on the cards.

As I shall in a short time be resigning my position as librarian, I should like in this my last report to direct attention to one or two things which are of importance in connection with the work of the library and its librarian. The increasing library has not only introduced problems concerning structure; it has also necessitated a chadge in the qualifications of its librarian. No longer must he be one who has little more than a capacity for remembering the titles of the works under his care nnd an interest in the quantitative development of the library. Now he must be a scholar, acquainted with several languages; a man of wide litterary outlook, of comprehensive professional knowledge, of large bibliographical acquirements; gifted with the power of lucid exposition in order to make others realize the resources of their library, and ablo to give demonstrations of the practical and historical r ature of its grouped contents. In addition to all this, he must be prepared to give a large amount of time to the superintendence of the library and its correspondence, and able from his position to get in touch with librarians in all parts of the world, and from his knowledge to judge with accuracy in what particular respect advantage to his library might be best secured. Also, to know how to render help to readers who turn to him for assistancc must not be lost sight of among other qualifications of the librarian, and even this must be exceeded if the library is to give its best to the profession, for he must be ready, even before he is asked, to point students to the avenues by which they can reach the goal they are seeking.

On the eve of my departure from office I should like gratefully to say that I am thankful for the privilege which was afforded me of having a considerable share in the initiation and progress of our modern Medical library, and I offer my heartfelt and sincere thanks for the ready help that has been given to me by young and old, all of whom have shown a toleration of my shortcomings which will leave with me a fragrant memory certainly while this life lasts.

London, England—The death is announced of Dr. Munk, Harveian librarian of the Royal College of Physicians. He compiled the "Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London," a work of great historical and antiquarian value.

In the Reading Room.

MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN. By John Madison Taylor, A. M., M. D., and William H. Wells, M. D. 8vo. Ill. 743 pp. Philadelphia. P. Blackiston's Son & Co. 1898. $4.00.

"The aim of the authors has been to present in a clear and concise manner the chief points in the description, differentiation and treatment of the diseases of childhood." This is what the authors claim in the preface to the book. We congratulate them on their success. The book is a model of clearness and conciseness. The first chapters treat of the Physiology of the Infant and Child, Diseases Occurring at or near Birth, General Hygiene of Infants and Children, Diet of Children, Artificial Food. There is a separate chapter devoted to the important subject of the Breed of Cows Best Adapted for Infant Feeding, and a thoughtful and suggestive chapter on Several Considerations on Physical Development. Twelve chapters are devoted to the consideration of diseases covering the subjects of digestive organs, peritoneum, liver, genito-urinary system, blood, heart, respiratory organs, nervous system, acute infectious diseases, skin, and accidents requiring surgical procedure. The conscientious work of the authors can be judged by the fact that they have even investigated a homeopathic remedy for croup, and they are not afraid to state that it gave "fair results." Those who are acquainted with the numerous contributions of the senior author to the science of pediatrics, who were fortunate to hear his clinical lectures and to consult him in knotty cases, have had their high expectations fully realized.

FOOD AND FEEDING. By Sir Henry Thompson, F. R. C. S., M. B. Lond., etc. 9th Edition. Enlarged and revised. Illustrated. London and New York. Frederick Warne & Co., 1898. $1.75.

The bleeder of old has evolved into two noble professions—surgeons and dentists; the old ignorant woman sick-tender into the noble calling of "graduate nurse." Another great and noble profession is slowly arising and claiming recognition—the cook. Sir Thompson typifies the future cook, to whom cooking is not a drudgery, but an art and a science. Thousands of human lives will be saved through the science, and the pleasures of the palate will increase a hundredfold through its art. Sir Thompson has gone into the kitchen; he inquired into the nature of baking, boiling, broiling, braising, roasting, frying, grilling, steaming and stewing, and he gives us the results of his observations, investigations

and experimentations. The purity of his English, the smoothness of his style, the love he manifests for his subject, combine to transform the kitchen we know, and so abhor, to a scientific laboratory whence health and pleasure flow. No other book we have ever read on the subject has given us so much pleasure and impressed us with the fact that cooking is an allied science to medicine.

MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS. A Study of Child Life Before and After Birth, and Their Effect Upon Individual Life, By C. J. Bayer. Winona, Minn. Jones and Kroeger. 1897. $1.00.

Whether one will agree with all the conclusions which Mr. Bayer wishes his readers to arrive at is a question for each individual reader to decide for himself. Every reader will admit, however, that Mr. Bayer has rendered a great service in collecting and presenting a great deal of data upon this interesting subject. The conclusion that maternal impressions is, to say the least, *one* of the factors which influence individual life, has forcibly impressed itself upon us. The only criticism we have to offer is that, owing to the enthusiasm of the author and his great desire to convert his readers to his views, he makes too many diversions from the subject proper by appealing to the reader almost on every second page.

THE POCKET THERAPIST. A Concise Manual of Modern Treatment for the Physician and Student. By Theo. Stretch Dowse, M. D., F. R. C. P., etc., etc. New York. Wilbur B. Ketcham. 1898. $1.50, $2.00.

The writer draws upon his large experience, and has a good many practical hints to offer. The size of the book, the flexible binding, the alphabetical arrangement, the bold type of all remedial agents and the many select formulas contribute to make it a very useful, reliable and ready reference manual. Young practitioners should include the Theragist in their armamentarium.

TEXT-BOOK OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. By E. Franklin Smith, M. D. New York. William R. Jenkins. 1899. $1.00.

It is a thoroughly scientific work—none of the prohibition hypocrisy about it. The questions following the text are splendidly arranged, and the index covers the ground fully. We hope this little work will be adopted as a text-book in all primary schools.

Publishers' Record.

Publishers sending us books for review will be entitled to have *all* their new books recorded in this department.

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Grafstrom. A Text-Book of Mechano-Therapy. 12mo., 139 pp. Ill. $1.00.

Church and Peterson. Nervous and Mental Diseases. 8vo. 842 pp. 300 illustrations. $5.00, $6.00.

de Schweinitz and Randall. An American Text-Book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 8vo. 1251 pp. 766 illustrations. $7.00, $8.00.

Gould. Saunders' American Year-Book of Medicine and Surgery for 1899. 8vo. 1102 pp. Ill. $6.50, $7.50.

E. B. Treat & Co., New York.

Scott. The Sexual Instinct. Its Use and Dangers as Applied to Heredity and Morals. 8vo. 436 pp. $2.00.

The International Medical Annual. 1899. 17th year. 8vo. 700 pp. $3.00.

Dowse. The Treatment of Diseases by Physical Methods. 8vo. 420 pp. 80 illustrations. $2.75.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia.

Bradford. History of Hahnemann College and Hospital. 904 pp. Ill. $3.50.

P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Morris. Text-Book of Anatomy. Second edition. 8vo. 790 illustrations. 290 colored plates. $6.00, $7 00, $8.00.

3000 Questions on Medical Subjects Arranged for Self-Examination. Second edition 10 cents (in stamps).

Voswinkel. Surgical Nursing. Rev. and enl. $1.00.

Donders. Refraction. With portrait of author. $1.25.

Gould. Students' Medical Dictionary. Tenth edition. 700 pp. $3.25, $4.00.

In Press.

Richter's Organic Chemistry, Vol. I. The Aliphat Series. $3.00.

Deaver's Surgical Anatomy, Vol. I.

Coblentz. The Newer Remedies. Third edition. Rev. and enl.

Eckley's Dissector, based upon Morris' Anatomy.

Gordinier's Anatomy and Physiology of the Central Nervous System.

Coplin's Hygiene. New ed.

Holden's Manual of Dissections. New ed.

Librarians, Complete Your Files.

Drs. Daniel Longaker of Philadelphia and R. T. Edes of Jamaica Plain and the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeonc of Chicago have offered to donate, through the medium of the MEDICAL LIBRARIES to medical libraries "in want," cart-loads of medical periodicals.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter, Medical News, Charlotte Medical Journal, New England Medical Monthly, Journal American Medical Sciences, American Journal Obstetrics, Braithwaite's Retrospect, Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner, Chicago Medical Record, Chicago Medical Review, Journal American Medical Association, Sajou's Annual, Therapeutic Gazette, Satellite, Lancet* (American reprint) and many others. Space does not permit us to enumerate the books and transactions offered. Librarians wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please send their want-lists to the editor of MEDICAL LIBRARIES and their "wants" will be supplied as far as possible. It is understood that the libraries receiving the gifts will pay for transportation.

Libraries sending us their lists of duplicales will receive preference.

Books, Reprints, Catalogues, Etc., Received.

Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets in the Medical Department of the Grosvenor Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y. January, 1899.

Historische Austellung für Naturwissenschaft und Medicine in den Räumen des Kunstgewerbe Museum, 70 Versammlung deutscher Natur-Vorscher und Aerzte Zu Düsseldorf, Juli-October, 1898. Von Dr. Karl Sudhoff.

The Medical Library for the Medical School or the Small Community. By Bayard Holmes, B. S.; M. D. Chicago. Reprint. 50 cts.

Calendar of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. London. Taylor and Francis, 1898.

THE STANDARD.

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3 Physicians' Building, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME II. MAY-JUNE, 1899.

The Medical Libraries Fund.

To enable the editor of MEDICAL LIBRARIES to continue his work of collecting statistical data concerning the existing medical libraries the world over, and to lay the foundation of a rational system of exchange of duplicate books and periodicals between libraries, Dr. Samuel A. Fisk of Denver, Colo , has conceived the idea of the Medical Libraries Fund. The following letters are self-explanatory:

Dear Doctor Fisk:

Yes, with pleasure, and I enclose a check for $10. Let me know at any time should he be in difficulties, and I would give an additional subscription. The publication is one which deserves the active support of the profession.

Sincerely yours,

BALTIMORE. WM. OSLER.

My Dear Dr. Fisk:

It will give me pleasure to join you in the movement. Kindly send me a postal card when the amount is due, and I will forward check.

Yours very truly.

PHILADELAIA. J H. MUSSER.

My Dear Fisk:

Beg Spivak to keep it up! I enclose $10 00 as my personal contribution.

Cordially your friend,

PHILADELPHIA. GEO. M. GOULD.

My Dear Doctor Fisk:

Enclosed find check for $10.00, as you suggested, I am much interested in Spivak's good work. There is nothing that will raise the standard of the general profession throughout our country as the establishment of medical libraries. I live within two blocks of the Newberry Library, and I often think of the great loss it is to those who do not have the advantages of a medical library.

Very truly yours,

CHICAGO. FENTON B. TURCK.

My Dear Dr. Fisk:

The copy of the MEDICAL LIBRARIES has not reached at the time of writing. I have a high appreciation of the motive for its publication as suggested in your note, and will do anything I can to promote its interests.

Believe me, my dear Doctor, Very sincerely yours,

PHILADELPHIA SAM D. RISLEY.

Dr. Fisk requests all friends of medical libraries to become subscribers to the Medical Libraries Fund aud to send in their subscriptions to the treasurer, Dr. Edward Jackson, McPhee Building, Denver, Colo.

The Medical College Library.

By BAYARD HOLMES, B., S. M. D.,
Professor of the Priciples of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago.

Six years ago I published an account of an experiment I had made in teaching a class of thirty students to use a medical library. Since that time it has been my privilege to take several classes of students through similar exercises in ithe Newberry Library and the library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This library is known as the "Quine Library," on account of the support which the Dean of the Medical School of the University of Illinois has given it. It has been my duty and pleasure to see to the growth of this library, and I have been able to carry out the provisions of this article in relation to it in a very large degree. A number of other circumstances besides my teaching have led me to give my attention to libraries for medical schools and medical societies. I hope, therefore, that the presentation of this subject, however incomplete it may be, will be found useful to teachers and save some of them much waste of energy in their attempts to organize medical libraries.

The medical library question presents itself to every teacher who really wishes to give his students that quality of education which is offered now in other scientific departments, as well as in the literary departments of our universities and in many of our high schools and academies. Our younger medical teachers are acquainted with the great value, educationally, of the seminary method of study, and to them a medical library seems indispensable to every medical college.

Doubtless this article will attract the attention of some teachers who will be surprised to learn that there is not, in any considerable number of the medical schools in the United States, a library adapted to this method of study and open to students for literary research.* The graduate of any superior college or university entering upon his medical studies is surprised to find that those pedagogic methods to which he has been accustomed at the university all stop short at the medical school. This is largely due to the fact that the traditions of the past century still prevail in medical schools, and the library as an educational engine is almost unknown in them. Weston Flint, in 1891, reported 3,803 public libraries in the United States, 26,826,000 bound volumes and 4,340,000 pamphlets, or 31,167,000 books in all, making an average of 8,194 in each library, or about 50 books to each 100 of the population. At the same time he reported 59 public medical libraries in the United States, only 6 of which contain more than 10,000 volumes. These were the library of the surgeon general's office in Washington, with 104,000 volumes; the library of the College of Physicians, in Philadelphia, with 41,000 volumes; the library of the Pennsylvania Hospital, with 14,000 volumes; the library of the New York Academy of Medicine, with 30,000 volumes; the library of the New York Hospital, with 20,000 volumes, and the Boston Medical Library Association, with 21,565 volumes. Mention is not made in this report of the Newberry Library, in Chicago, which has about 25,000 volumes in its medical department. Perhaps the feature of this report most relevant to our

*In MEDICAL LIBRARIES for January, 1899, there is a list of all such libraries, and they are rich enough in books, but they are not in use. The medical literature of the United States shows that students are not instructed in library investigation.

subject lies n a comparison of the department libraries of the various universities having medical departments and departments of law and theology. Thus Harvard Medical School, with 399 students, reports only 1,500 volumes in its library, while the general university library has 292,000 volumes; the law department, with 366 students, has 28,157 volumes, and the theological depastment, with 86 students, has 23,360 volumes. The same inequality exists at Yale College, with its 1,755 students, where there are 185,000 volumes in the library. The medical department, with 72 medical students, has 3,000 volumes in its library.

Again, there are many cities with 20,000 or more inhabitants with flourishing medical sooieties, but no library worthy of mention. An indistinct need of a library is felt, but sufficient data are not at hand to make even the discussion of the subject effectual. A number of medical societies, especially in the Eastern states, report as high as 6,000 or 8,000 volumes in their libraries, but these libraries are in no sense working libraries, being old libraries, without adequate catalogues.

The ends to be accomplished by a medical college library, it seems to me, are as follows:

1. To furnish the means of training students in medical bibliography and bibliographic research.
2. To furnish, through its medical literature, material for the study of each and every medical science which now forms a part of the medical curriculum.
3. To furnish material for the study of the sciences collateral to medicine.
4. To make possible the proper pedagogic methods in medical schools.

In order that the library may meet its first requirements, it must not only possess all the books on some subject, but these books must be so systematically arranged that they can be used; that is to say, the books must be made into a library from the librarian's standpoint. They must be accessible. They must be classified and catalogued. They must be properly taken care of.

The librarian is now a member of a skilled profession. No one but a graduate of a library school is capable of taking the care of such a library as every medical sehool needs. Great care should be taken in the selection of a librarian. and, once he is selected, he should be allowed full sway in making a library. The furniture should be of his selection and the catalogue of his construction. In small libraries the entire time of a skilled librarian would be perhaps unnecessary. Some unskilled person can learn to become the keeper of the books and of the library room, after the first labor of cataloguing is complete, and one or two days each week ought to be suffictent to keep the system up in a small library. A medical student or some other unskilled person can easily take care of the room and keep the books upon the shelves and assist the readers. The catalogue is, of course, to be a card catalogue. In a medical school these cards should be accessible to the readers. It should embrace, first, the author-index, and secondly, the subject-index. The subject-index of the small library of a medical school should not only include the name of the subject of each book in the library, but also the name of the subject *of each article in the serials which the library contains.* The subject or dictionary catalogue should be made so full that the student would be referred directly not only to books, but to each article in the journals and encyclopedias. There are on an average about three cards to each book or article. The cost of cataloguing is considerable at the beginning, but inconsiderable after the library is under way. The library schools at the University of Illinois, the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Drexel Institute in Philadelphie, the Library School in Los Angeles, California, and at Columbia

College, New York, are able to furnish competent librarians and cataloguers, either by the month or for the job. The shelving can be procured much cheaper than it can be made, and of better quality, from the Library Bureau of Boston, New York and Chicago. The many details of library making can best be understood by visiting a library school or a well conducted library.

The books should be arranged upon the shelves of standard size and length, and it is well, when the arrangement of the room is suitable, to have a large reading room, with tables, a railing to separate it from the shelving room, and the shelves so disposed as to make a number of alcoves, well lighted and provided with a small table at which two readers can sit. When students are reading continuously upon a definite subject, as in the preparation of a thesis, they can be allowed the use of the alcoves. Every impediment to the student in getting at books should be removed. The book-cases should have no doors, and the separation between the readers and the books should be the slightest suggestion —*e. g.*, by means of a railing and gate.

The selection of the books is a matter of the greatest importance if instruction in bibliography is to be undertaken and the library made actually useful as an educational instrument. The list which I published in the Bulletin Academy of Medicine, 1895, endeavors to meet this end. It contains (1) works on general bibliography and library methods, (2) works on medical bibliography, and (3) the medical library proper. It will be seen at once there must be an understanding of the library on the part of the readers in order to insure its greatest usefulness to them; therefore it is necessary to have instruction in library methods before serious reading begins. This is accomplished by demonstrations by the librarian or by the teacher before classes, and by the assistnnce of the librarian to the reader in the actual accomplishment of this work.

The need of works on medical bibliography is apparent to all. Such serials as the Index Medicus and Schmidt's Jahrbucher are essential, and they are the back-bone of a medical library. A large amount of money, however, should not be spent in securing the Index Medicus, as in small libraries of less than 10,000 volumes the stunents are discouraged in their reading by finding reference to a great many periodicals and books that are not accessible.

In order to meet the second aim of a medical library—namely, to furnish material for the study of every medical science and art through literature—it is necessary to have a fair representation of that literature in the library. This literature is composed of two distinct parts—first, the serial literature, and secondly, the compends and monographs. With the multitude of serial publications it is impossible to have the complete medical literature in any college, even were it desirable. No attempt in that direction should be made. The best that can be done, and all that is desirable, is to make a wise selection. In general medicine it is best to have the more recent encyclopedias, the most recent textbooks and the most important score or two of journals. There are historic reasons for admitting some of the old classical literature. In college libraries no limit need be placed upon the language in which the serials are published. Science has no language. It may seem wise sometimes to begin all the serials—at least in the departments of medicine and surgery—not further than ten or fifteen years back. This will greatly diminish the expense and number of volumes, but it will be very difficult to complete such broken sets. The amount of money available or the needs of particular classes will dictate in these matters. NOT VERY MANY COMPENDS OR TEXT-BOOKS should be included in a college library. One or two encyclopedias of the subject are enough. It may be

desirable to have one of thase encyclopedias in English and one in German or in French, for comparative study. In general medical literature the serials may be selected in order to give a geographical representation. Thus in medical colleges each part of the United States ought to be represented with a standard journal. From each foreign country one journal will be useful; for example, one each from Japan, India, Australia and Southern Africa. A representation ought also to be given to the various medical sects. One or two of the best homeopathic and eclectic journals should surely be on the shelves.

There can be no question as to the value of biology, physics, chemistry, anthropology and sociology, in strengthening and giving motive to the medical library. These sciences should be represented by compends and encyclopedias if the poverty of the institution makes it impossibla to represent them by serials. In building up a library one or two of these accessory departments can be added as occasion requires and the rrsources of the institution permit.

It is unnecessary to inform teachers educated in modern pedagogic methods and acquainted with our medical schools that little short of a revolution is desired in order to bring them into a proper condition of efficiency. This revolution has already begun in the schools of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Probably all are persuaded (except where the profession seems absorbed in supplying the demands for physicians in sparsely settled districts) that the first step towards elevating medical education rests in an admission examination which will keep out all but the educated applicants. Unfortvnately there seems to be no greater eagerness on the part of educated men to accept the degree of Doctor of Medicine as long as it must be obtained under four years of torture under a system of teaching and bombastic exposition adapted to the mental digestion of uneducated farm-hands and barbers.

More radical changes must, however, be made than the preliminary examination contemplates, though, of course, the very highest qualifications must be exacted in this direction. Changes are required in the system of teaching itself. In many schools the laboratory method is established in a more or less efficient manner, but only in such subjects as histology and pathology. Changes are necessary in the teaching of medicine, obstetrics and surgery, corresponding to that which has come in histology. Lectures are no longer adequate, alone. Direct methods of study must be instituted. There should be the same possibility of studying literature in a medical case as there is now of studying in the laboratory the development of the eye. By this method of studying medicine from the original sources medical literature would not only improve the temper and quality of the student's conception, but would fit him also for physical self-culture. The seminar method of study contemplates the organization, under a competent leader or professor, of classes of students who have already passed the preliminary pupil stage and have reached the self-reliant student stage. The work of each student is in a way original and independent, and it is to be laid out by the teacher so as to make, with the work of the other students, a symmetrical whole. The meetings occur only once or twice a week, and presuppose a considerable amount of previous individual study. The essential need of this method of study in a medical school is an adequate medical library, and it is on account of this demand that this selection of books has been undertaken.

[On account of want of space we omit the description of Dewey's Decimal System, which will appear in a subsequent issue, for which liberty we beg pardon of our esteemed contributor.—EDITOR.]

Professor Cutter, of the Athenæum Library of Boston, is preparing a less fixed system, to include the Department of Medicine, which will soon be published. In the Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine, in August, 1895, I published a list of classified works desirable in a medical library. Copies of this publication can be obtained on request by addressing Miss Grace Bryant, Librarian of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 813 West Harrison street, Chicago. Ill., and enclosing 4 cents postage. In Chicago the library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has been in constant use by the students of that institution and by other medical students and physicians in the neighborhood. It now contains about 5,000 uolumes measured by shelf room.

During the past winter Rush Medical College has begun a medical library in a very thorouoh and vigorous manner. Both of these libraries have trained librarians, and they are worthy of every encouragement.

In my own classes in Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, during the past year, each student has prepared one or more theses upon medical topics, usually using a case which the student had observed or treated himself, as a basis of laboratory and clinical and a library study. Some of these theses are now in the hands of editors of medical journals, and will be published. Students have expressed themselves as being greatly pleased with the results of the work done under my direction in the library, and, although they approached it with reluctance they have finished their work with enthusiasm and with considerable credit to the college and themselves.

Sketches of Medical Libraries.

VI.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

By ALEXANDER J. RUDOLPH, Assistant Librarian

A circular issued by the Trustees, distributed at a reception given to Dr. Nicholas Senn, in the Library Auditorium, December 8, 1867, contains a succint account of the origin and development of the Medical Department. It reads as follows:

"About twelve years ago, the Chicago Public Library received a gift of four Medical Collections—those of The Chicago Medical Society, The Chicago Medical College, The Chicago Medical Association, and The Homeopathic Relief Association. This was the first united effort in Chicago to give to the general public a Medical Library, and The Medical Library Association of Chicago was organized to take special charge of its interests.

"Some progress was made in the collection of books, which were stored in an upper room of The Public Library, then located in the City Hall. In 1890, on the suggestion and at the request of prominent members of the Medical Faculty of our City, and with the approval of the Directors of the Public Library, the collection was transferred to The Newberry Library. whose Trustees assumed the duties of providing and maintainitg a Medical Department for the use of the public, and to meet the demands of the Medical Profession. From this nucleus, which con-

sisted of about nine thousand volumes, and eight thousand pamphlets and unbound serials, the Medical Department has increased to its present proportions of over thirty thousand volumes and twenty-two thousand pamphlets, and over five hundred carefully selected periodicals in every department of medical science, which are promptly placed on our shelves ready for immediate use. The Department to-day, as a practical Medical Reference Library, stands on a par with the largest Medical Libraries of New York and Philadelphia.

"The Trustees of the Newberry Library would tender their grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Medical Profession of our City for the generous aid extended from its foundation to the present time in securing these large additions, both by their advice and by frequent gifts of books and pamphlets. Thus have these friends fostered the Department by their continued active generosity in behalf of the collection.

"While the Trustees of the Newberry Library would express their gratitude to many eminent physicians and surgeons for contributions of value, they would make special acknowledgment to Dr. Nicholas Senn for his appreciation of the opportunities which the Newberry Library affords for bringing these treasures of knowledge into contact with the Medical Profession of this City, and of our country—an appreciation which has been manifested by signal activity and continued generosity. The first large gift from Dr. Senn was the library of Dr. Wilhelm B. Baum, of Gottingen; the second, lately received, was the famous collection of Dr. Emil Du Bois-Reymond, of Berlin. To these collections Dr. Senn has added largely, from time to time, from his private library, including among his gifts the original manuscripts of some sixty works from his own hand. The Medical Profession is generally familiar with the working contents of this Department, but few probably are aware of the rare and costly editions scattered through it, especpecially through the Senn Collection.

"It is the purpose of the Trustees of The Newberry Library to bring the Medical Department up to the highest point of usefulness, and for this purpose they would bespeak the continued good offices of the Medical Profession of Chicago and the freeest use of the material here being gathered. They regard the growing interest in the Department as encouraging and feel justified in making special provision for its maintenance and increase."

Exclusive of the reference books accessible to the reader, the use of which cannot be accurately ascertained, the number of books consulted in the first year (1892) was 9,580. The progress made since may be measured by the number of volumes used during the past year (1898) aggregating 40,379.

The Medical Department now possesses a collection of 31,332 volumes and 26,279 pamphlets and monographs, about 15,000 volumes of duplicates not included. It embraces two special collections, viz.: The Libraries of Dr. Wm. B. Baum, of Gottingen, and of Dr. Emil Du Bois-Reymond, of Berlin. Both these collections with many other gifts of Dr. Senn, are kept together on the shelves in a separate department next to the Reading Room, known as the "Senn Room." The peerless collection of Dr. Baum embraces the leading masters in Surgery and Anatomy, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. It contains a large number of inaugral dissertations, medical theses and many works so rare that there is no record of their previous sale, while some incunabula are absolutely unique. Time, money and enthusiasm in a score of years can accomplish much, but it would be extremely difficult, if not sheerly impossible, to duplicate Dr. Baum's collection.

A larger portion of Dr. Du Bois-Reymond's Library is devoted to Physiology.

It contains also works of an Encyclopaedic character, complete files of periodicals and society publications.

Probably in no other particular does the Medical Department of the Newberry Library so greatly surpass all other libraries in the West, as in its complete series of medical journals, society publications, monographs and other such fundamental works as help to increase materially the scholarly resources of the many special lines in medicine. Publications of serials were never so rich as during the past thirty years. Every question of medical science finds its field of information mapped out in its own journals and publications of societies framed for the furtherance of specific investigations. Comparatively few persons have an idea of the amount of medical literature in existence which is of the first necessity in research.

The Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's office, U. S Army, contains over one-half the books and pamphlets in this Library. A card catalogue for all other works not in the Surgeon-General's index has been prepared and completed on the very exact plan, To ascertain whether any given book or article is in this Library, it will be necessary to examine two catalogues. 1. Our own card catalogue. 2. The Surgeon-General's catalogue, 19 volumes, a monumental work surpassing anything ever attempted hitherto in America or in Europe. It contains such a vast collection on every conceivable Medical Subject and Name that there are but a few topics in medicine with regard to which something may not be found in it. It is the best bibiorah
cine ever published.

My improvements made in the Blue Sun-Print enable us to still further increase the usefullness of the Medical Department in supplying distant correspondents with lists of special bibliographies, reproduced from the Surgeon-General's Catalogue, 1st and 2d series, so far as published.

The Blue Print process permits an exact representation of any printed or written matter, illustration, plate or map at a ridiculously low price and with startling rapidity. Any order for 150 or 200 pages received in the morning mail can be expressed to the applicant the same day.

A general drawback to prompt researches is found in many medical libraries in the accumulation of large numbers of pamphlets, monographs, or incomplete volumes of periodicals, etc. No provision is made for their binding, and thus much time is lost in finding a certain pamphlet wanted among many others that precede or follow it. This Library, having its own bindery in the building, has bound over 10,000 volumes for the Medical Department alone during the last three years. The regular binding is chiefly in cloth (English buckram); some little leather work (Morocco) is done whenever it becomes necessary to match other volumes of a set. Six colors of cloth are used in binding books of the different languages. Maroon for American books; dark brown for English; black for German; red for Spanish, French and Italian; olive green for classics; blue for Russian and other languages.

Pamphlets or incomplete volumes of serials are bound in a temporary binding known as the "Rudolph Binder.' This binding allows of almost indefinite extension or contraction and also of arrangement by subject in chronological or numerical order, while it insures durability of the volume.

In order to meet the increasing requests for lengthy investigations and researches, copying or translation of extended extracts it has been found necessary to provide a special room equipped with the necessary conveniences and reference works required in this line of work.

In summing up it may be said, that there is no medical library in America that could compete with this Library in the prompt availability of all its resources up to the very last accessions and in many other facilities not found in any library in this country or in Europe. The merit of these results is largely due to the progressive activity of the Trustees of this Library, to the many improvements inaugurated, to the expert service and linguistic accomplishments of the medical staff, and to the enlightened energy of those who are entrusted with its administration.

The growth of the Medical Department is not a little aided by the frequent and valuable gifts which its many kind friends add so its resources,—gifts which it is proper to say, are highly appreciated at their full value and are carefully preserved for daily use in a safe and fire-proof building.

Chicago, Ill, May 12, 1899.

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, sketches of libraries, items of interest, accessions of rare books, gifts, bequests, newspaper clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES.
ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1898.

President..... Dr. George M. Gould
1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Vice-President ..... Dr. J. L. Rothrock
St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary..... Miss M. R. Charlton
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Treasurer..... Dr. William Browning
54 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AIM: To encourage the improvement and increase of Public Medical Libraries.

DUES: $5.00 per annum.

Baltimore, Md.—It is with great pleasure and gratitude that the Faculty has received from Mrs. George H. Robè, the library of her late husband, Dr. George H. Rohè, whose proficiency in so many different lines had caused him to collect books of especial value. Dr. Rohè left no will, and hence the gift of these 500 or more volumes was due alone to the liberality and generosity of his widow, who acted in a very wise manner in carrying out what she supposed would have been his wishes.—*Maryland Med. Jour.* April 1, 1899.

Boston, Mass.—Grace Whiting Myers, assistant librarian, writes: The Treadwell library of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has recently received another portrait, that of the late Samuel Eliot, L. L. D., chairman of the trustees of the hospital. Dr, Eliot had been a trustee since 1866, and was elected chairman in 1874, which office he held continuously up to the time of his death in August last (1898). He was a man of the old school, of courtly manners and genial presence, and most charming in his personality. He took an especial interest in matters of an educational and literary character, and his cheerful and encouraging words are sadly missed in all such circles.

The half-length portrait is life size, done in oils, and is from the brush of F. W. Benson, a Boston artist.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The new building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the corner stone of which was laid November 10 1898, is already up, but will hardly be ready for occupancy before October. It provides space for about 125,000 volumes, besides reading rooms, auditorium and section rooms. There is also a large bicycle room in the basement, for convenience of those coming in that way. The building is on one of the main driving thoroughfares of the city. It is in the best modern sense a fireproof building, even the library stacks being of metal. The reading room is perhaps the jewel of the structure, with its fireplaces, superb illumination, and accessory conversation and private study rooms The profession of Brooklyn is a working and genial, rather than theoretical and ornate body. It naturally demands things to the purpose, and its trusted officials have worked hard to accomplish this purpose. The architects, Waid & Cranford, have introduced many improvements and novelties. Although not a vast work, it is believed to be the model

structure of its kind in America. Total cost of site, building and furnishings will approximate $100000. Although the mammoth fair of the Woman's Auxiliary *netted* nearly $18,000, and much has been raised by subscriptions and sale of previous property, the society will still have to carry a large indebtedness.

Brunswick, Me.—George T. Little, librarian Bowdoin College library, writes: Personally, I wish very much the interesting matter it (MEDICAL LIBRARIES) contains could appear in conjunction with "*Public Libraries*"

(We certainly agree with Mr. Little if he means that it would have a larger circulation. But our aim is to arouse the interest of the *medical profession* on the subject of medical libraries, and until this is accomplished MEDICAL LIBRARIES as as aseparate publication has a legitimate rerson for its existence.—Ed.)

Columbus, O. Dr. Adolph Feiel, librarian Starling Medical College library, was appointed chairman of the Committe on Medical Libraries in connection with the meetfng of the American Medical Association.

Denver, Cole.—The Public library closes June 1st, 1899, and will reopen when the new buildg is ready to receive the consolidated City and Public libraries.

Dr. Leonard Freeman, president Colorado Medical Library Association, has secured the quarters of the State Board of Health, at the Capitol building, where the current medical periodicals will in the meanwhile be kept on file.

Some 40 prominent physicians have petitioned the Library Committee to retain the services of Miss Zoe Guernsey, the efficient assistant librarian of the Medical department.

New York. Mr. John S. Brownne, Resident Librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine kindly informs us that Dr. Samuel S. Purple, expresiddnt, will shortly publish a history of the New York Academy of Medicine which will contain historical data concerning their splendid medical library.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Chas. Perry Fisher, librarian College of Physicians, informs us that: "It may be of interest to note that so far this year we have received from donations and by purchase 967 volumes, 2,122 pamphlets, and 22,877 numbers of Medical journals. Even after the duplicates are weeded out, it leaves a very fair margin, 664 volumes to the good. The literary men of the profession are hard at work, 4,866 words consulted so far."

Philadelphia, Pa.—The proceeds of a concert that was given some time ago under the auspices of the students of the Woman's Medical College, of Pennsylvania, and some personal contributions of a few of the students, have been presented to the Department of Histology for the purpose of founding a reference library for the department. Dr. Emma Billstein has been appointed trustee of the fund. This is an action on the part of the students worthy of extended emulation.—*The Philadelphia Med. Journal.*

Troy, N. Y.—Dr. A. D. Davidow writes: While in New York I could avail myself of the current literature; in my new abode I find myself lost—not a trace of a Medical Library. Yet Troy is a center of over 100,000 population, with probably over 250 physicians. As soon as I feel my way in this city will start a crusade for a "Union Library," at least.

FOREIGN.

Aberdeen, Scotland.—Mr. P. J. Anderson, Librarian University, Library, writes: Replying to yours of the 5th inst. I take pleasure in giving you information regarding our Medical Library. The collection is kept in Marischal College, distinct from our General Library, which is kept in King's College. The Medical Collection includes about 25,000 volumes- In this enumeration pamphlets are not counted.

The beginning of the collection dates from 1505, when a Chair of Medicine was founded in King's College. then called the college of the Blessed Virgin. This forms the most ancient foundation for instruction in Medicine in Great Britain. The dates of the corresponding Professorships in other Universities are Cambridge, 1540; Oxford, 1546; Dublin, 1618; Glascow, 1637; Edinburgh. 1685; St. Andrews, 1721.

Another Medical Library exists in Aberdeen, that of the Medico-Chiringical Society, founded in 1789. It numbers about 6,500 volumes.

* * *

Two characteristics in which, I believe, this Library stands alone among those of the old University Libraries of Great Britain (Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, St. Andrews, Edinburgh Glascow) viz.:

1. My assistants are women.
2. I am classifying our books on the Dewey system.

[This is so far the oldest Medical library recorded in Med. Lib. We are thankful for the valuable information.—Edit.]

Birmingham, England.—Mr. Thomas G. Johnson, librarian of the Birmingham Medical Institute, Edmund Street. sends us the following information. The Institute was organized in 1874. Out of the 500 physicians practicing in the city of Birmingham (population 478,113), only 200 are members, The library is supported by private endowment and subscrip ion (£1-1-0 per annum).

The endowment fund amounts to £6,600 which brings in an income of £238 and £193 from subscriptions. The expenditure during 1898 was £490. The library has upon its shelves 12,577 volumes, which includes periodicals, atlasses

and 344 volumes of bound pamphlets. Current Medical periodicals received at the library are 73. Books issued during 1898, 1,406.

[We thank Mr. A Capel Shaw, Chief librarian Central Free library, Birmingham, for forwarding our letter and specimens to Mr. Johnson. This thoughtful example should be emulated by all who receive our letters.--Ed.

Bradford, England.—Mr. Butler Wood, librarian Bradford Public Free libraries, writes: There is a Medical library in connection with the Bradford Medico-Chirurgical society, located at the Royal Infirmary.

[We thank Mr. Wood for the information. We have written to the librarian and expect to receive complete data.—Ed.

Leyden, Holland.—Dr. J. J. Bergmans, a former student of the Rijks Universiteit, of Leyden, informs us that the Medical depatment of the general library contains 9,000 volumes, and that the yearly expenditure is $1,000. Dr. S. G. de Vries, librarian.

London, England.—Mr. Geo. S. Saunders librarian St. Thomas Hospital library, informs us that the library is a private institution, used only by the members of the staff. The library contsins about 2,800 volumes,

Manchester, England.—E. Gordon Duff librarian John Rylands library, writes:

We have no Medical books or Medical department in our library. Such Medical books as belonged to the Spencer library were presented by us to a Medical library in Manchester.

Manchester, England.—Free Reference Library, King St. Mr. Charles W. Sutton librarian, writes: I am very glad to see the numbers of your interesting periodical which you have so kindly sent me.

The Medical department of this library is but small, as it does not extend to more than about 1,000 volumes. We have never paid special attention to medical literature, as the profession is well served in the city by the Medical Society's library, which contains 31.000 volumes, besides pamphlets. The librarian died last week, but you might write to the Hon. secretary, Mr. William Coates MR. CS., Negleside, Whalley Range, Manchester. Have you communicated with W. Thomas Windsor, MR. CS., Brownslow, Great Budworth, Cheshire? He is probably the most learned Medical bibliographer in England. He is a great friend of Dr. Billings, late of the Surgeon Generals' library.

Oxford, England.—Prof. E. W. B. Nicholson, Chief librarian Bodleian library, writes: I have to thank you for specimen numbers of MEDICAL LIBRARIES, but although I have under my charge the contents of the Ratcliff building, the Ratcliff library was removed nearly 40 years ago to the university Museum. Any communication intended for its librarian should be addressed: Ratcliff's librarian, University Museum, Oxford.

Paris, France.—The Municipal Council has appropriated 1,000 fr. for the library of the Faculte de Medicine, for subscription to periodical literature, both French and foreign.

In the Reading Room.

THE SEXLAL INSTINCT, ITS USE AND DANGERS AS AFFECTING HEREDITY AND MORALS. By James Foster Scott, B. A. M, D., C. M. New York. E. B. Treat & Co., 1899. $2.00.

There are only few books on medical and kindred subjects that the physician can recommend to his lay friends and to his patients. This book is one of the few. Every man and woman should know all there is to know about the sexual instinct, its use and dangers. It is the mission of the physician as an educater, to have a list of popular books on food, nursing, hygiene and urge upon his intelligent patients the necessity of reading them. Sexual Instinct should be read by intelligent fathers, mothers and sons, and the sexual instinct will be a source of blessing instead of damnation.

SIGHT TESTING FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER. By F. Davidson, London. 2s. 6d.

This little book is addressed to the General Practitioner and contains a few instructions in the elemenrary principles of optics and refraction. The author is evidently an optician, and solicits the patronage of bhysiaians who fit glasses. He recommends his apparatus as being superior to anything on the market. He is desirous of interesting the general practitioner in fitting glasses, and hopes to furnish them with an outfit with which to do it, as well as fill their orders for glasses. The book contains nothing new, and we should think that owing to the brevity with which the subject of refraction is dealt with, that a beginner in refraction would find it hard to comprehend, and possibly misleading.—G. M. Black.

A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE. For family and individual consultation. By J. H. Greer, M.D. Chicago, J. H. Greer. $2.00.

The author informs us that the book is physiomedical in practice. Thers is no harm in that, I suppose. Everybody has a right to make a fool

of himself. Dr. Greer, however, misuses this privilege. The title M. D. trails behind his name, yet the estimation in which he holds the rest of the M.D.'s is rather peculiar. To quote a few ravings: "Annually, thousands of newly fledged doctors are licensed to strive to profit by the credulity and misfortunes of their fellow-beings." "The acquisition of authority and the exclusive privilege of controlling the bodies of others for mercenary purposes appears to be the chief aim of the medical fraternity." "To give to all the power of holding their lives in their own hand is the aim of this volume."

Dr. Greer should consult an alienist.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL AND PRACTITIONERS' INDEX. A work of reference for Medical Practitioners. 1899. Seventeenth year. New York. E. B. Treat & Co. $3.00

The literature condensed. reviewed and arranged in this Annual if bought would cost hundreds of dollars; the time required for looking up any one subject treated in this book would consume days; libraries possessing such literature available for reference are but few in the world. When we take into consideration the fact that each subject is "predigested" by eminent men in their respective specialties — Fevers, by W. Gilman Thompson, Surgery of the Chest, by Paget, Diseases of the Rectum. by Kelsey, of Stomach, by Fenwick, &c., &c., one can easily see that the Annual, occupying, as it does, only a small space on our book shelf, is a veritable treasury of valuable information—the world's medical literature for a whole year in 700 pages. We accede the claim of the publishers that "No medical work of such a widely international character has been previously issued by the medical press in any country, which offers so much at so small a price."

MEDICAL LIBRARIES. This is a journal issued for a purpose—to assist in promoting the welfare of the profession without any reflex for the selfish betterment of the editor; unless, indeed, the enjoyable sensation of the satisfaction experienced in altruistic effort be accounted a selfish aim.

The question of public medical libraries is a living one; the majority of physicians need to be educated to their necessity; this journal aids in educating and should receive hearty support.—*Bulletin Ametican Academy of Medicine.* April, 1899.

Publishers' Record.

Publishers sending us books for review will be entitled to have *all* their new books recorded in this department.

Gustav Fischer, Jena.

Fischer. Das erste Lebensjahr in gesunden und Kranken Tagen. 1 M 20 Pf.

Kälz. Klininische Erfahrungen über Diabetes Mellitus. 12 M.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirk's Hand-Book of Physiology. Fifteenth edition. 12mo. $3.00, $3.75.

Memminger's Diagnosis by the Urine. Second edition. 12mo. $1.00.

Richter's Organic Chemistry. Vol. I. The Alipathic Series. Third American from lateat German edition. $3.00.

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Stoney. Practical Materia Medica for Nurses. 206pp. $1.50.

Atlas of External Diseases of the Eye. By Dr O.Haab. Edited by Dr. G. E.de Schweinitz. 40 full-page colored plates. $3.00.

THE STANDARD.

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MEDICINE, BIOLOGY AND ALLIED SCIENCES

Including the Pronunciation, Accentuation, Derivation and Definition of the terms used in Medicine and those Sciences collateral to it; Biology (Zoology and Botany), Chemistry, Dentistry, Pharmacology, Microscopy, etc. With many Useful Tables and numerous Fine Illustrations. By GEORGE M. GOULD, M. D., Editor of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal;* President (1893-4) American Academy of Medicine. Large, square octavo. 1633 pages. Fourth edition now ready. Full sheep, or half dark-green leather, $10.00; with thumb index, $11.00; half Russia, thumb index, $12.00.

This is a most complete and exhaustive Special Dictionary. As a work of reference on any subject relating to ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, MICROSCOPY, HYGIENE, CHEMISTRY, etc., it will be found more convenient and exhaustive than the usual advanced text-book, and it will furnish the desired information quickly and concisely. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR showing sample pages and illustrations will be mailed free upon application. Also special catalogues of books on Chemistry, Medicine, Sanitary Science, etc. *Please mention this periodical when writing.*

P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO., Established 1843

Publishers Scientific and Medical Books, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Doctor Dubinsky.

BY MRS. C D. SPIVAK.

IT was a gloomy afternoon. The December sun was hidden under a thick cover of black clouds, and a heavy rain was monotonously beating against the window-pane. My desk presented a fair example of chaos; books lay open, in which I had searched in vain for enlightment on my eclampsia case. The fireplace, with its flickering embers, was the only thing that spread a warm cheerfulness in the room. Dizzy from loss of sleep, and exhausted from anxiety, I yielded to the desire of stretching my weary bones on the eouch near the hearth. I closed my eyes and merged into a doze, but the woman with her dilated pupils and distorted face like an evil shadow kept hovering near me.

In this semi conscious state I became suddenly aware of some one knocking at my door. "Is she dead?" I yelled, and jumped up. But Mr. Dubinsky, with his everlasting suspicious grin and melancholy countenance, was eyeing me from head to foot. I returned to my sofa, for I know Dubinsky will come in without an invitation, and it will take him some time before he makes up his mind to say what brought him to me. I was lying on the couch, staring at the ceiling and gaping for at least a quarter of an hour, while my guest, with his hat on, sat still as a statue. All at once he stirred, cleared his throat, and said slowly, as if he coined each word he uttered: "Could you let me have ten dollars for an indefinite time?" I at once handed him the sum he required, for I know well when Dubinsky asks for money he is sorely in need of it. He took the money, pulled his hat low on his forehead, and, mumbling a "Good-bye" between his teeth, wanted to go. "You cannot go now; wait until tha rain is over," said I. "He who is wet fears not the rain," he answered, in a curt Russian proverb. In order to detain him I said: "How many of you Russian fellows are to graduate from old Jeff this year?" "Five," said Dubiusky, with a grin.

"And how do they manage to bear the college expenses?" I put in again, to keep up the conversation. "Petrusha and Alexis work in Foster's shirt factory, Nikolka is a cigarmaker, Sasha is a druggist, and Bezsmertni is paying his way through college from the lodges to which he belongs." "Bezsmertni—" I delivered myself of the horrid name—"is not that the fellow who looks as if he walked around to save funeral expenses?" But Dubinsky did not seem to notice my joke, and continued:

"I have a lot to make up in my studies, and my wife is ill of late; so I gave up my work entirely."

"I don't see how you poor devils manage to study and work for a living at the same time. It must be very hard," said I, with a yawn.

"Hard! I should think," said he, with another fearful grin; and, giving his hat a severe pull, said, "I must go," and left the room.

* * * *

Dubinsky's wife was a Russian midwife. She had learned of medicine just enough to create in her a great love for that science, and she longed to become a physician. This was ten years ago, while she yet lived in Russia. At the time when her ambition was at its height the Medical Institute for Women in St. Petersburg was closed. Her income from assisting the young into this world did not allow her to go to France or Switzerland, and she had to give up the idea of

studying medicine—for a time, at least. At that time she met Dubinsky and fell in love with him. They soon married, and it was understood between them that she was to take up the study of medicine as soon as their means would permit. After two years of married life she began to fear that her fondest dream would never be realized.

One day she received a letter from a school-mate who migrated to the United States, in which her friend gave a glowing description of the country and the facilities offered there for a higher education, and also informed her that she had graduated from a medical college. Her hope was rekindled. She commenced to urge Dubinsky to leave Russia. Dubinsky loved her dearly, and her will was law to him. They soon sailed for the land of th free. Since they came to America, which was eight years ago, they had suffered much. Two girls were born to them. Notwithstanding their wretched condition, the idea of studying medicine has still remained the beacon-light of her distant haven. However, the difficulties became more numerous and less surmountable as time went on, and the realization of her idea receded into the infinite. She grew sad and dispirited. One day, while she was brooding over her vanished ideals, a thought settled in her mind which brought the glow of her old enthusiasm back to her pale cheeks. "I cannot study medicine myself. Why should not Dubinsky take it up in my stead? He is able and energetic. I shall realize my dream through him. A day may come when I, at his side, will also embrace the beloved science."

Dubinsky was then 33 years old; and to become a school-boy at such an age and under such material disadvantages, was not an easy thing to do. But love made the course seem smooth, and he was soon as enthusiastic about the matter as herself. All obstacles were overcome at last, and he matriculated. What joy she experienced in watchtng Dubinsky every morning going to college, meeting him when he came home laden with knowledge, which he shared with her as much as time and circumstances permitted. "Another year and we will graduate," she used to say to Dubinsky. "When we settle for practice I will make for you all the chemical analyses, the microscopical work; in fact, will be your able assistant."

As time wore on, however, she wore out under the yoke of physical labor, for she had been the sole bread-winner of the family. Her strength rapidly failed, and a grave disease consumed her. She kept her illness secret from her husband. She frequently consulted me in reference to her health, but forbade me to mention the fact to Dubinsky. I told her that she would have to undergo an operation, and warned her that she must not linger, as it might become hopeless; but she never consented. "After his examinations—not before," she used to say, sadly, but firmly.

* * * *

Shortly after Dubinsky called for the money, I was summoned to see his wife. "She is very ill, and in bed," said Dubinsky's sister, taking breath at each word, being herself a sufferer from asthma.

The Dobinskys lived in a very dirty portion of Philadelphia, occupying three rooms in a tenement house. As I entered the first room I noticed the absence of the housewife. A lot of dirty dishes were piled on the sink, and on a table close to the door, among pieces of buttered bread, cups and saucers, lay medical books and bones belonging to the different parts of the human anatomy. It is obvious that this cosy nook served also as Dubinsky's study. On the floor were scattered pictures, building-blocks and other toys. Sonya and Jenya ran up to me and said: "Doctor, mamma is in the flont loom." The next room, through which the children led me, was utterly dark, and the thitd room had one window, which admitted sufficient light to reveal the poverty that reigned within its wretched, damp walls. Here, on a tattered bed, lay Anna, Dubinsky's wife.

"What is the matter, girl?" said I, coming up to the bed. "Oh, doctor," said Anna, in a weak voice, "I am losing ground. Please sit down." And she showed me to a chair near the bed. She looked at me, and her large brown eyes were filled with tears. "Babies, go to aunty," and the two pretty little girls ran obediently out of the room. "Doctor, since I saw you last," she began, "I have felt very wretched; my temperature was up all the time. This frightened me greatly. What shall I do?" She was very much agitated, her face was flushed, and from her eyes dropped scalding tears. "Try to calm yourself, my friend. I need not tell you that excitement is harmful." "Doctor," she resumed, regardless of what

I said, "I had to go out to wash by the day last week. Dubinsky does not know about it. I kept on my feet until this morning. I see now that you were right; I will probably have to undergo a grave operation, and I fear the result. But," and she looked at me beseechingly, "there are only two weeks left for his final examinations. Dubinsky must, under no circumstances, be disturbed. Couldn't you strengthen me with some stimulants, so that I can be up and help him? Oh, dear doctor, pull me through these two short weeks," and, putting her head on the pillow, she wept bitterly.

Though accustomed to face misery in its various forms, I must confess that the suffering of this woman touched me to the core. It took all the self-mastery acquired during my twenty years of practice to hide the emotions which her words created. I did not know how to calm her. What I wanted to say seemed so little, in comparison to her despair, that I simply remained mute and let her give vent to her feelings. After the first paroxysm had passed away I made an effort, and said: "My dear woman, you must not play with your life; you are a mother of two children, and you cannot afford to sacrifice yourself in the way you do. I have to go now, but will return soon. In the meanwhile you must calm yourself and keep up courage." Her face was covered with red blotches. Her eyes were swollen, and her dusky hair lay like a black cloud around her forehead.

Anna had to be removed to the hospital. It was a heart-rending moment for me to see this indomitable spirit shake and quiver when she became aware of the reality; yet she never flinched. She at once consented, but entreated me to tell her husband that she needed simply rest and attention for a short time.

Two days before Dubinsky's commencement Anna was operated upon. Those two days of her illness stand out prominently from all the rest of the days of my life. I suffered for this patient more than for any other since I entered upon my career as a physician. I did not leave her bedside for an instant. I grew very much attached to Anna for her lofty intellect and noble soul. To save her life was my hope and my prayer. But, woe unto us brethren in Æsculapius when, in spite of our most heroic treatment and most vigilant care, our patient sinks from bad to worse, and we, like all other mortals, only hope against hope.

Painful were those hours to me as I sat watching her delirious mind wander to the sunny fields of her childhood, to the brick cottage where she lived with her aged mother, or to the village blacksmith shop of which Dubinsky was the owner. Some recollections of happy moments must have been flitting through her mind, for her pallid face brightened up now and then with a smile. It must have seemed to her that she was again walking with Dubinsky arm-in-arm across the green Russian fields, plucking flowers on her way, and telling him of her cherished plans for the study of medicine. She muttered in her native tongue, of which the only words I understood were "medicine" and "doctor." She became quiet for a few minutes. Suddenly she called me and stretched out her emaciated hand, which I reverently took in mine. She seemed to look at me, yet her gaze was directed into the far distance, and she spoke in a hardly audible voice: "Doctor, I am dying." She paused and labored for breath. "Have you kept your promise not to tell Dubinsky of my hopeless condition?" I shook my head in assent, for I could not utter a syllable. "Ah, thank you, my dear friend," and she feebly pressed my hand. Turning her head to the clock on the table, she said: "It is 6 o'clock. His examinations are over. I hope he passed. When he comes I shall try to welcome him with a smile." She closed her eyes and remained quiet for a few moments.

When she opened them again two tears freed themselves and rolled slowly down her deathly white cheeks. "Please, hand me that bouquet of flowers," she said, and when I gave her the flowers she brightened up and touched them with her lifeless lips, "I want my daughters to give these flowers to their father tomorrow at the commencement."

At that moment a nurse came in and told me in a whisper that Dubinsky telephoned to inform his wife that he passed successfully his examinations, and asked whether he could come to see her. I communicated this pleasant news to Anna. Her noble soul at that moment shone in all its sublimity in her eyes, and in a few moments left its mortal clay, while she muttered: "D-o-c-t-o-r D-u-b-i-n-s-k-y!"

The Medical Libraries Exchange.

In our last issue, under the caption "Librarians, Complete Your Files," we have announced that several physicians and medical libraries have offered to donate to medical libraries "in want" through the agency of this publication cartloads of medical periodicals; that libraries wishing to avail themselves of this offer are requested to send in their want list to the office of MEDICAL LIBRARIES, and that libraries sending in their duplicate lists will receive preference. The ready and hearty response was a pleasant surprise, and convinced the editor in the feasibility and usefullness of this mode of exchange.

We have received so far want and duplicate lists from the following libraries:

1. Hendryx Medical Reference Library, Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Milbank Johnson, Librarian.
2. Cleveland Medical Library Association, Cleveland, O. Dr. C. A. Hamann, Librarian.
3. The Quine Library, Chicago, Ill. Grace Bryant, Librarian.
4. Luzerne County Medical Society Library, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, Librarian.
5. Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence, R. I. Dr. G. D. Hersey, Librarian.
6. Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass Grace W. Myers, Librarian.
7. Medical Library, McGill College, Montreal, Canada. M. R. Charlton, Librarian.
8. Colorado Medical Library Association, Denver, Colo. Miss Zoe Guernsey Assistant Librarian.
9. Pittsburg Academy of Medicine, Pittsburg, Pa. Williamina Duncan, Librarian.

As a matter of course, the greater the number of libraries taking part in the exchange, the greater chance there is to supply the wants. It is, therefore, desirable that more libraries send in their duplicate and want lists. The exchange machinery will be set in motion July 1st, 1899.

Books, Reprints, Catalogues, Etc., Received.

The Journal of Tuberculosis. A quarterly magazine devoted to the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis. Karl von Ruck, B. S., M. D., Editor, No. 2, Vol. 1, April, 1899.

The Medical Dial, a monthly record of medicine and surgery. J. W. Macdonald, M. D., F. R, C. S. E., Editor. Vol. 1, No. 6, Minneapolis, May, 1899.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Grant Square, Brooklyn, Nov. 10, 1898. Edited by Joseph A. Raymond, M. D.

The New Home of Our Society. By William Browning, M. D., Librarian Medical Society, County of Kings. The Value of the Physician to the Public. By J. L. Kortright, M. D.

History of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. Official Program of the Graeco-Roman Festival to Asklepios and Aesculapius. Borough of Brooklyn, 1899.

Marriages of the Deaf in America. By Edward Allen Fay. Volta Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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Archiv f. Psychiatrie, Vols. 1-28. 1868-96. Bound	130 00
Eulenburg's Realencyklopädie d. gesammten Heilkunde 3rd ed. Vols 1-17, 1894-98. Bound	50.00
Hebra, Atlas der Hautkrankheiten. 1856-76	190.00
Monatshefte, Therapeutisch. Years 1-10. 1887-96	10.00
Schmidt's Jahrbüche d. gesammten in & ausländischen Medicin. Vols 1-258. 1834-98. Bound	140.00
Zeitschrift f. klin. Medicin. Vols. 1-33. 1879-98	65.00

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VOLUME II. SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1899. No. 5

Sketches of Medical Libraries.
VIII.

THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL MEDICAL LIBRARY.

By HENRY WALD BETTMAN, B. L., M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

On May 11, 1892, the Cincinnati Hospital was removed from its former narrow and inadequate quarters to its present home in the Administration Building of the hospital. The occasion was celebrated appropriately and public addresses

were made by Dr. C. G. Comegys, then President of the Hospital Staff and a life-long supporter of the highest interests of the medical profession, Dr. David Judkins of the Board of Hospital Trustees, Hon. Wm. M. Ramsey of Cincinnati, and Dr. Wm. Carson of the Staff. Dr. Carson had been for years serving as the Librarian of the City Hospital, and it was mainly through his efforts and guiding spirit that the present policy of the Library was adopted. On the occasion referred to, Dr. Carson gave a detailed account of the growth of medical libraries in Cincinnati, and the present sketch is little more than a reproduction and amplification of his address.

The first public collection of medical books in Cincinnati belonged to the Medical College of Ohio.

In the first circular of the College, issued August 20, 1820, it is stated that "the library provided for the institution already consists of more than five hundred volumes in the English and French languages, and embraces most of the text and elementary, and many of the rare and curious works in anatomy, physiology, the practice of physic, surgery, chemistry, obstetrics, materia medica, medical jurisprudence, and botany, both general and medical." Most of the books were necessarily imported. At one time, in 1830, Dr. Cobb, of the Faculty, was sent to Europe to make purchases of books, engravings, etc., for the library. A number of reports were made from time to time to the Legislature and to the Faculty as to its condition. In 1831 Drs. John Morehead and John F. Henry reported over nine hundred volumes, distributsd as follows:

Anatomy and plates	86
Surgery	209
Physiology	40
Mineralogy and Chemistry	71
Medical Jurisprudence and Botany	32
Obstetrics—Diseases of Women and Children	58
Practice	333
Miscellaneous, about	150

A report in 1847 shows 2,002 volumes. The library cost $6,500.

The probability is that the master spirit of the time, Dr. Drake, was its originator, but we can not positively assert this.

In 1851 the Cincinnati Medical Library Association was founded. All the prominent physicians of the city supported it. $515 was subscribed by forty-four men. Dr. David Judkins was the president, Dr. John A. Murphy the secretary. Dr. Daniel Drake contributed $25 and later offered to the library, as a permanent deposit, 140 volumes Three rooms were leased in the building of the Medical College of Ohio. The first enthusiasm did not last. Funds for the continuance of the library grew scarce. In January, 1853, a heroic effort was made to get new subscribers; the committee received only twenty-two names, too few to carry on the work. In February, 1853, a new organization was attempted. Dr. Wm. Carson was elected assistant librarian. But the efforts were unsuccessful. The books and furniture were sold ot auction.

The founding of the present City Hospital Medical Library was due mainly to the initiative of Dr. John H. Tate. He led a movement which resulted in a petition to the Ohio Legislature in 1870, looking to the founding of the present library. The Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati appointed a committee of six, viz.: Drs. Patton, Muscroft, Tate, Walker, Thornton and Unzicker, to memorialize the Legislature. On March 1, 1870, the Legislature enacted the following amendment:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That Section 5 of said act be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC 5. It shall be the duty, etc. The Trustees, in their discretion, and under such regulations as they may prescribe, may admit, medical students, not pupils of said college, to witness the medical and surgical treatment of patients in said hospital. The Trustees shall have the power whenever they may deem it for the welfare of said patients so to do, to dismiss the faculty of said college from attendance on said hospital,

The Trustees may affix to the introduction or admission into said hospital of the pupils of said college, or other medical studeuts, such fee as they may deem proper. but the same shall be alike to all, and shall be paid to the Treasury of the City of Cincinnati, and be used for a fund for establishing and maintaining a medical library and museum for said hospital; and the said Board of Trustees, shall, from time to time, appropriate and apply such said fund for the purchase of a library of scientific books and specimens and illustrations directly connected with, and collateral to, the cultivation of medical and surgical science, which shall be open, at reasonable hours, to all physicians of Cincinnati, and to all such pupils and medical students admitted to the privilege of said hospital, as aforesaid. free of charge.

This act and amendment provided clearly for a library that would be free to all the physicians of Cincinnati, and such students of medicine as might be in attendance upon the clinical lectures of the hospital.

Steps were then taken to establish the library. There was a difference of opinion as to the location of it; in the hospital building or in a room provided for it at the Cincinnati Public Library. Some of us were opposed to any other location than one in the hospital itself, on the ground of the necessity of the books and illustrations being required for the use of the Staff in their daily work, and in the illustration of lectures in the hospital amphitheatre.

On August 8, 1870, a proposition from the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital was presented to the Board of Managers of the Public Library relative to arrangements for a room to accommodate the books about to be purchased.

On September 12, 1870, the Board of Managers of the Public Library replied that they would prepare a distinct catalogue, and a room suitable for the accommodation of the books, with the power of the Board of Trustees to designate whether the library would be in whole or in part a circulating library, or a library of reference. The above basis to continue in force five years. On September 16, 1870, the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital unanimously accepted the conditions of the Public Library.

December 1, 1870, a list of books was selected by the medical staff and forwarded to the Board of Trustees, and on May 28th the books were ordered and paid for out of the library fund. The arrangement proved, as was expected, so unsatisfactory that on January 29, 1874, the medical staff, by resolution, recommended to the Board of Trustees the immediate withdrawal of the hospital library from the Public Library, the same to be deposited in the hospital building. The books were shortly after returned to the hospital, but not without considerable reluctance on the part of the then librarian of the Public Library.

The above experience should be borne in mind by those contemplating the affiliation of medical libraries with public libraries. In Cincinnati the plan was not successful, and in many ways has proved a hindrance to the cause of medical libraries in this city.

The relation of the Public Library of Cincinnati to various local medical libraries is full of interest, and I give below such extracts from the annual reports of the Cincinnati Public Library as bear on this subject.

In 1870 the Public Library moved to the building which it still occupies and which at that time was the finest building of its kind in the United States. In the report of the librarian, Wm. F. Poole, dated June 24, 1871, the following facts are detailed:

An agreement had been made with both the Medical College of Ohio and the City Hospital Library, to deposit their books in the new building. Shelving was provided for the books of the Medical College of Ohio. The librarian of the College was notified, but disregarding the notification sailed for Europe; the books were not deposited and the shelves remained empty.

A similar contract with the Trustees of the City Hospital was not carried out, owing to the protracted illness of the

THE LIBRARY LABORATORY IN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

It is indeed a source of pleasure to be able to put on record (see elsewhere) that the medical colleges of the country are beginning to realize the fact that a medical library is of just as much importance as any of the clinics or laboratories. In our minds' eye we can see the glow of pleasure spread upon the genial face of our esteemed contributor, Dr. Bayard Holmes of Chicago, *who was the first in this country to call the attention of the medical profession and the medical colleges to the necessity, of establishing a medical library in connection with each medical college. His dream is being realized. Some of the colleges, in describing the facilites and advantages offered, call special attention to the fact that there is a good medical library in their city, or that the college has a library of its own.

We are sure the time is not far distant when every reputable medical college that wishes to be "in the race" and abreast of the times, will make an effort to create Library facilities to which it can properly devote a page of its next Annual Announcement.

*The Medical College Library. By Dr. Bayard Holmes, B. S. M. D. MEDICAL LIBRARIES, Vol. 2, No, 3, p. 90,

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of medical libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, sketches of libraries, items of interest, accessions of rare books, gifts, bequests, newspaper clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.
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AIM: To encourage the improvement and increase of Public Medical Libraries.
DUES: $5.00 per annum.

The Association held its annual meeting in Philadelphia, October 5, 1899. A full report of the meeting will appear in the November-December issue of MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

The Association of Medical Librarians, either directly or by representatives, is now composed of members acting in the interests of the following organizations:

1. Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
2. Cleveland Medical Library Association, Cleveland, O.
3. Library of the Medical Department of McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
4. Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5. Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.
6. Library of the Ramsey County Medical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
7. Library of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Baltimore, Md.
8. Medical Department of the State Library, Albany, N. Y.
9. Library of the University College of Medicine, Syracuse, N. Y.
10. Library of the Medical Department of Buffalo University.
11. Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill. (University of Illinois.)
12. Library of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore.
13. Library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.
14. Medical Department of the Free Public Library, Decatur, Ill.
15. Medical Department of the Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
16. Library of the Luzerne County Medical Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
17. Medical Library, Winnipeg, Canada.
18. Library of the Medical Department of the University of California.

By the kindness of the publishers or editors the following jeurnals are now sent *gratis* to the foregoing libraries:

Journal of the American Medical Association.
Philadelphia Medical Journal.
Albany Medical Annals.
Index-Lancet of Kansas City.
Brooklyn Medical Journal.

The Association would be glad if other journals would donate copies to these libraries, notifying the executive committee of their action.

Besides the foregoing gifts, which alone far more than equal the dues of the constituent members, a not inconsiderable number of books valued at several hundred dollars have been given and distributed by the commiltee without other expense than the express or freight charges.

The executive committee are making efforts to secure an annual contribution of at least $25.00 from the members for the purpose of establishing permanent "exchange" for the reception of gifts of books and journals and to forward them to the libraries in need of them. There is no doubt that many thousands of books and volumes of journals may thus be secured and distributed.

We wish that the profession could be made to realize the profound need and benefit of properly stocked medical libraries. We know of no movement in which greater professional good and more immediate results could be obtained from a small amount of money supported by a genuine missionary spirit and used by a little foresighted energy. A few hundred dollars would enable the Association to inaugurate a great work which would at once demonstrate its own value.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*, Sept. 30, 1899.

Brighton, Sussex, England.—Dr. W. Ainstee Hollis, librarian, sent us the following data concerning the library of the Brighton and Sussex Medico-Chivurgical Society, founded in 1847; supported by the society: annual income, $600; annual expenditure, $500. The use of the library is limited to members only. Number of books 2747, periodicals 1082, pamphlets 120, total number of volumes 3949; current periodicals 9. An alphabetical list of authors and subjects is in use.

Paris, France.—We have received the following information from Dr Marcel Baudouin concerning the Bibliotheque Circulante de l'Institute Bibliographique Medicale (Circulating Medical Library), of which he is founder and director. The library was founded in 1893, and is a department of a Circulating Scientific Library. The subscription price is 20 f. per annum in France, and 40 f. per annum in foreign countries. Number of books, 5,000; pamphlets, 4,000; periodicals, 21,000 Volumes added during 1898, 2,000. The books are classified according to the decimal system (Dewey-Baudouin) Mlle. Gillet, Assistant Librarian.

Saratov, Russia.—Dr. N. Molleson of Tambov, informs us that while serving in the Sanitary Department of the Saratov government (State) he organized there a medical library in 1889, and at the time when he left his position (1897) the library contained 1,200 volumes.

Steubenville, O.—Dr. J. F. Purviance writes: We have a Medical Society here, known as the Eastern Ohio. There is likely to be a library building erected in this city within the coming year. At the last meeting of our society a few days since, I presented a motion for the appointment of a committee to secure a room in the building for our purpose as a place to meet and to keep a library. The motion passed, and in due time I think we will commence in an effort to secure a Library.

Tambov, Russia.—Dr. N. Molleson, Librarian of the Library of the Sanitary Department of the Tambov-Gubernya (State), informs us that the library was founded in 1898 and has now 550 books, mainly on sanitary subjects, transactions and publications of similar institutions, chiefly received in exchange for the publications of the Tambov Sanitary Department. The books are catalogued (*a*) according to authors; (*b*) according to subjects; (*c*) according to governments (States.)

Tokyo, Japan.—The Imperial Library of Japan contains 167,870 volumes, of which 5,501 volumes, in European languages, are on medicine. —Public Libraries, Nov., 1899.

Libraries in County Hospitals in Russia.

Dr. W. N. Yagodinsky at the eighth annual meeting of the Penza Medical Society read a paper in which he advocated the necessity of founding medical libraries connected with each county hospital—*Vratch No. 35, 1899.*

The Medical College Library.

If colleges having medical libraries will inform us regarding them, we will be pleased to call attention to the same in this department.

Boulder, Colo.—The annual announcement of the Colorado School of Medicine states: The reading room contains the leading medical periodicals.

Columbus, O.—The Starling Medical College states in its 53d annual announcement that the College library comprizes a large collection of standard works, and a rare assortment of books of reference. The reading room is on the first floor, and is open for the accomodation of students without any charge. Dr. Adolph Feiel is the librarian.

Denver, Colo.—In their announcements for 1899—'00, The Denver School of Medicine and the Gross Medical College have devoted space to "library facilities" offered by the city of Denver.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In the twenty-first Annual Announcement of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Session 1899-'00, we read: The H. W. Clark Library, one of the largest and most valuable collections of medica books and periodicals in the State, is open to the use of students and alumni of the College, free of charge. To this have been added valuable contributions by Drs. L. D. Waterman and G. V. Woollen, of Indianapolis. This library is in the College building.

Moscow (Moskva), Russia.—Dr. S. Golovin kindly informs us that each of the Clinics of the University of Moscow has a library containing books and periodicals upon the specialty of the Clinic. The library of the Ophthalmological Clinic, of which Dr. Golovin is ordinator, was founded in 1892. It contains about 2,000 volumes. Yearly expenditure, 600 roubles. The library receives thirty-five current periodicals—Russian 8, German 11, French 5, American 4, English 2, Italian 2, Bohemian 2, Polish 1. The physicians connected with the Clinic are allowed to take books home. The library is classified as follows: (1) Journals; (2) Text-books; (3) Dissertations; (4) Monographs; (5) Transactions of Ophtholmological Societies; (6) Reprints (by authors); (7) General medicine. A written card catalogue is used. A. J. Lutkenvitch, Librarian.

New York.—The N. Y., Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital in its 18th annual announcement refers to "A good reference library which is attached to the Reading Room of the School."

San Francisco, Cal.—The Cooper Medical College in its Annual Announcement, Session 1899-'00, makes the following statement. The Library was entirely reorganized during 1895. There are at present on the shelves over 35,000 volumes, besides about 2,500 pamphlets. A card catalogue has been prepared in which every book is entered under the name of the author and also under the specific subject. By means of this catalogue, the Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and the *Index Medicus*, the student is enabled in a moment to refer to any article in any volume in the Library.

Students are permitted to take books out over night. Each student desiring to avail himself of this privilege is required to deposit with the janitor of the College $5 The Library is open for students and practitioners from 8 A. M. till 12 P. M. daily.

San Francisco, Cala.—Dr. Philip Mills Jones, Librarian, writes: I should like to subscribe to MEDICAL LIBRARIES in the name of the Library of the Medical Department of the University of California. We have the nucleus of a very fine library. As soon as I can obtain from the Faculty provision for properly taking care of unbound files of journals and duplicates, of which I have a large number on hand, I shall make every effort to take advantage of your exchange medium.

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VOLUME II. NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1899. No. 6

A Word to Our Friends.

With this issue MEDICAL LIBRARIES completes its second year of existence. The editor wishes to grasp the opportunity of acknowledging his gratitude and indebtedness to his many friends who have by word and deed aided and encouraged him in his work. It remains for these friends to pass judgment whether the new field in medical journalism which MEDICAL LIBRARIES has preempted has been honestly, thoroughly and ably filled. If they think that MEDICAL LIBRARIES has made at least an *honest attempt* to meet a real need, the editor hopes that he will be afforded the opportunity to deserve more of confidence, approval and encouragement in the future. MEDICAL LIBRARIES is not conducted as the private property of the editor, but as belonging to all who have the interest of its cause at heart.

The future of MEDICAL LIBRARIES *rests with its friends.*

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY FEB 12 1900 MEDICAL LIBRARY

THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The second annual meeting of the Association was held October 5th, 1899, at 119 S. 17th St., Philadelphia. The following members were present: Dr. J. C. Merrill, Mr. C. Perry Fisher, Dr. J. L. Rothrock, Miss E. S. Thies, Dr. M. D. Mann, Dr. Geo. M. Gould, Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, Miss M. R. Charlton, Mrs. Grace Myers, Miss M. C. Noyes, Dr. Geo. D. Hersey, Dr. Frank B. Wynn, Miss Duncan.

Letters expressing hearty sympathy with the movement and the objects of the meeting, but regretttng inability to attend, were received from: Dr. Wm. Osler, of Baltimore, Md, Dr. Albert Van Der Veer, of Albany, N. Y., Dr. C. A Hamann, of Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. N. A. Powell, of Toronto, Canada, Dr. P. onnor, of Cincinnati, O., Dr. Feiel, of Columbus, O., Miss Grace M. Bryant, of Chicago, Dr. Pugh, of Utica, N. Y., Dr. Quimby, of Worcester, Mass., Dr. Klotz, of New York, Dr. Getchell, of Worces-

ter, Mass., and Dr. Ashwun.

The minutes of the first annual meeting were read by the Secretary and were approved. The Secretary then epitomized the work of the Association during the past year, in which the number of members had increased, and correspondence had been carried on with many librarians and representatives of libraries In response to a circular letter requesting contributions toward defraying the expenses of the Association in establishing an exchange, the following had responded favorably:

Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, for Luzerne Co. Med. Society, $25.00.

Dr. M. D. Mann, for Med. Dept. Univ. Buffalo, $25.00.

Miss M. C. Noyes, for Med. and Chir. Faculty, Md., $25 00.

Miss Grace M. Bryant, for Coll. P. and S., Chicago, $25.00.

Dr. Wm. Osler, for Johns Hopkins Hospital, $25.00.

Dr. Geo. D. Hersey, for R. I. State Med. Society, $25.00.

Dr. Geo. M. Gould, personal contribution, $100.00.

Dr. Wm. Browning, for Med. Society Co. Kings, $25.00.

Miss M. R Charlton, for Med. Dept. McGill Univ., $25.00.

Dr. J. L. Rothrock, for Ramsey Co. Med. Society, $25.00.

Dr. F. W. Marlow, for Med. Dept. Syracuse Univ., $25.00.

Dr. F. B. Wynn, for Indianapolis Public Library, $25.00.

Dr. C. A. Hamann, for Cleveland Med. Lib. Assoc., $25.00.

The President extended a welcome to the members, described the aims of the Association, and weighed the advisability of starting an exchange at once. He gave a description of the work to be undertaken by the exchange, the method of carrying it on, and a forecast of the necessary expenses.

Mr. C. Perry Fisher read a practical and useful paper upon the subject, "The Best Binding for Books; What to Use and What Not to Use,"* followed by a discussion upon the subject by the members present.

Mrs. Grace M. Myers read an excellent paper upon "The Care of Pamphlets."* Discussion followed. The foregoing papers were by vote, and consent of the authors, given into the care of the Secretary for publication according to the direction of the Executive Committee.

Upon request, Dr. J. C. Merril spoke extemporaneously on the subject of what should be found on the shelves of small libraries and what on those of large libraries. Among the suggestions Dr. Merrill said that when room is limited it should nót be occupied with several editions of a book, but by more recent works. The discussion brought out practical methods of meeting the difficulties, and reforms suggested.

It was moved by Dr. Mann and seconded by Dr. Wynn that two committees should be appointed, a finance committee and an executive committee. Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Merrill and seconded by Dr. Mann that the general officers of the Association who had served during the past year shonld be re-elected for the coming year. Carried.

Upon motion of Dr. Wynn, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Dr. Merrill, Dr. Mann, Dr. Gould, Miss Charlton and Dr. Taylor, to outline plans of organization, objects and methods of work for the coming year, and to report at the evening session.

Adjourned to meet at eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Association was called to order at eight o'clok the report of the committee on organization was read by Dr. Mann. The committee's report took the form of a proposed constitution, which had been drafted and which the committee recommended should replace that enacted at the first annual meeting.

*See pages 126 and 129 of this issue.

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Association shall be called the Association of Medical Librarians.

2. The object of the Association shall be the fostering of Medical Libraries and the maintenance of an Exchange of medical literature among its members.

5. Any medical librarian or other person interested in medical libraries and who shall be approved by the Executive Committee, may be a member. on recciving the majority vote of the members present at an annual meeting, and on paying the annual dues.

4. The annual dues shall be $5.00.

5. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot.

6. There shall be elected annually two committees, an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee.

7. The Executive Committee shall consist of three members and shall have charge of the Exchange and the general management of the affairs of the Association; it shall report at the annual meeting.

8. The Committee on Finance shall consist of five members It shall have in its charge the collection of funds by gifts, subscriptions or contributions other than the regular dues.

9. The honorary members of the Association, limited to 25, shall be nominated by the Executive Committee and shall pay no dues.

10. The annual meeting shall be held at a time and a place to be fixed by the Executive Committee, due notice being sent to each member.

11. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

12. The Executive Committee in conjunction with the Secretary shall arrange the program of the annual meetings.

13. This Constitution may be amended at an annual meeting by the majority vote of those present, due notice of the proposed amendments having been sent to each member.

Upon motions duly seconded, and unanimously carried, each article of the Constitution was passed upon, separately and then the constitution as a whole; it thus became the fundamental law of the Association.

The Executive Committee was then elected by ballot, the three highest number of ballots resulting in the choice of Drs. Gould. Merrill and Fisher.

In the same way the election of the Finance Committee made Drs. Mann, Osler, Van Der Veer, Browning and Miss Charlton the constituent members.

The Association adjourned to meet in the year 1900 at the call of the Executive Committee.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES PROPER, OR MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS IN GENERAL LIBRARIES.—WHICH?*

By WILLIAM BROWNING, Ph. B., M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Directing Librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and Treasurer of the "Association of Medical Librarians."

The well-known papers of Chadwick,† of Gould,‡ and of Spivak,‖ have furnished facts, statistics, and general information on this, a subject of growing importance. The *Index Catalogue* and *Index Medicus* give a full record of such literature, and the "Association of Medical Librarians," and the special journal MEDICAL LIBRARIES now furnish channels for the interchange of ideas and the carrying-on of united work. The field is hence adequately covered. I shall therefore venture to take up a few matters, partly new and partly old, that are of importance

*Paper presented at the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, March 16-17, 1899.

†"Medical Libraries: Their Development and Use," *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, January 30, 1896.

‡Lakewood Address on 'The Union of Medical and Public Libraries." — *Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1898*, July 30, pp. 237 420.

‖"The Medical Libraries of the United States." *Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1898*, October 22, and MEDICAL LIBRARIES, Denver, January, 1899.

not so much from what I am able to say, as in the hope that certain principles for guidance may gradually be established.

The trend of modern activity is so strongly in the direction of combined effort that medical men should not neglect so great a chance for applying the plan offered by medical libraries. While certain of these institutions are from 50 to 100 or more years old, yet the medical-library movement may still be said to be in the formative stage. Though we must adapt ourselves in each case to the local circumstances, the experience so far gained should be carefully studied to determine what can and what cannot be accomplished and what means may be adopted to further these aims.

After so much by way of introduction, I shall take up three topics that have interest at the present time.

When shall medical libraries be established independently, and when as departments of other and general libraries?

That such a collection shall be truly successful, it is necessary that its material cover the broadest possible field, that it be made in all lines as complete as possible, and finally that it be so managed as to be utilized to the fullest extent by the profession. To accomplish this adequately requires funds, workers, and efficient directing.

There can be no question but that, whenever practicable, this particular form of special library will be more successful and permanent if conducted as a separate library and under the auspices of some general medical organization. This is shown by the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, the finest collection of this kind in the world. Part of the success of Dr. Billings' great work was due to the timely recognition of this principle. In my own city of Brooklyn it has been well demonstrated in another way. Some 30 years ago our leaders were drawn off from their own beginning library and persuaded to help start a medical department of the very successful Long Island Historical Society. But this arrangement broke down and for over 29 years now no material additions to this section have been made, while the older Medical Society Library has gradually taken its true place and is now entering its new home. This view is also borne out by a statement in Dr. Gould's Lakewood address, — "Theoretically there are 45 public general libraries with medical departments, but only a few of these are efficient, stocked and active."

Somewhat better is the outlook for those libraries established in connection with the hospitals or medical schools. Yet here we find that the library-annex of the New York Hospital has, after a long period of usefulness, finally gone out of existence. The Albany School has very generously given its library to the State. These considerations do not, of course, apply to the small working-libraries which each hospital should support for its staff.

Besides the tendency of such work to soon out-grow the facilities for handling it, the reason for the failure to make a lasting success in most of these cases has evidently been a too narrow conception of the scope of the work,—a limitation of the material to only choice and old lines, and a status that did not adequately take in the whole profession in the respective region.

But there is a limit to this principle. Such separate work is only feasible in large towns. The fine institutions in Hartford and Cleveland show that under favorable circumstances they may succeed in places of say 100,000 inhabitants. It may in time even prove possible in towns of only 50,000. But evidently the lower limit of communities where this can be done will be from 50,000 to 100,000 as regards residents. In all places, large or small, there should of course be but one library of this class. And in an occasional large city, it may be that the medical department of some general library is so endowed and supported as to

properly monopolize the field.

It may be claimed that any kind of a beginning is better than none, that thereby some temporary good will be don e and that though it lie for a time dormant, yet it will gravitate eventually to proper channels. The argument may be taken for what it is worth. In the long run, however, little is gained by raising false hopes,

I only contend that experience so far shows the independent medical library, to offer the best promise of permanency aud usefulness.

It is then in the smaller cities that the medical department has its proper field. In them it is a necessity if anything is to be accomplished.

What are the conditions that favor success in these smaller places, and what can they accomplish?

The essentials for success are a small allowance of funds for this purpose, and if possible some medical organization that keeps an eye on the work. There are few places where at least a county society cannot be interested. Almost equally important is the active co-operation of some physician of scholarly taste and training. Without the directing and enthusing influence of such a man, little of importance need be hoped for. He should have backing of at least a journal, club, or better, of a well established medical society,

It may not be out of place to suggest certain lines where these department libraries ought to excel and which they can develop with little or no outlay. Numerous inquiries received regarding the best methods in such cases indicate the need of inform ation, and I will contribute my mite. They should secure sets of the health reports of their own town, district, and State, and it will usually be possible to obtain those of other States also. The nearest health-officer can often be persuaded to turn over most of the exchanges that he receives in this line. The department should also aim to have files of all reports of local charitable and medical organizations--such as hospitals, dispensaries, medical schools, retreats, homes, nurseries, orphanages, etc. Their own State's reports on insanity, asylums, charities, etc., and their State medical society transactions are equally obtainable. Always useful are the public registers of medical men in the State and region. It is surprising how frequent are the calls for this class of material; in demand it outranks almost everything else. Then, through the Congressman of the district, there should be little trouble in obtaining a copy of each of the large number of government publications bearing directly or closely on medical affairs. By utilizing all these various sources it is possible to work up collections of the greatest value locally at least, and at an outlay almost for postage only. Quantities of this kind of material are continually thrown away, until it happens that even the institutions reporting are often short of a set of their own issues. The local medical library should seek to be the chief custodian, and thus fill a real need.

When the substantial nucleus thus established is supplemented by a circulating journal club, by works from the libraries of deceased medical men in the vicinity, by a few subscriptions to the best journals, and by such other casual additions as will everywhere be possible, it will soon be found that an exceedingly valuable working collection of medical and allied publications can be offered for use. To induce the proffession to patronize the department is hardly less important, but that must be left to those carrying it on.

The third point that I wish to speak of, is that most excellent plan of Dr. Gould's, the establishment of a central exchange or clearing house for all our medical libraries and departments. To argue its vast advantages is quite unnecessary; these must be acknowledged by everyone who can appreciate its possibilities. Besides the immediate function of an exchange, it should also serve as

the distributor of medical libraries turned over to it by estates, and it doubtless might secure the left-over volumes from many editions of valuable works. It can best be carried on under the auspices of the "Association of Medical Librarians," and as the bulk of the material received will still be on hand after the constituents are all stocked, the balance can be given to worthy applicants and would be a continual incentive to the development of the smaller and newer collections.

The only impediment in the way is lack of funds to carry it on. Scarcely one-half the necessary financial support is yet in sight, despite the noble backing that several medical men have proffered. A practical plan for carrying on this work will be forthcoming as soon as the needed money, at least $1,000 a year is guaranteed. I feel that no opportunity for advocating and advancing this project should be neglected. This is a kind of moral to my short story.

THE CARE OF PAMPHLETS.*

By GRACE WHITING MYERS.

Imagine yourself entering, for the first time, a somewhat neglected library, a place which has had a moderate amount of care at one time and another, but which has, on the whole, a rather happy-go-easy air. The large table in the centre of the reading-room is piled high with various periodicals of various dates, a few odd pamphlets here and there, and several bound volumes which have been taken from the shelves for consultation and left where there was space to put them down. This is bad enough you think, but look a little further. Away off in a corner,—a dark one, too—you see a shelf, perhaps three or four, which appear to hold papers of some sort, apparently tossed in with the idea that they really ought to be saved, and perhaps *some* day *somebody* will have time to give them proper attention. Closer examination reveals the fact that these are pamphlets: poor babies, which might some day grow up into books, if only given a chance. But here they lie in sweet confusion, with the dust of weeks, perhaps months—I dare not say years—collected upon them, and waiting for some kindly hand to be stretched out and rescue them from final, but total annihilation. A dismal scene; is it not? But, fortunately, one which belongs to years that are past, and not to this age of trained librarians who have a place for everything, and—everything in its place.

There are several points to be considered in this matter of pamphlets, viz: their reception, their classification, their cataloging, their temporary disposition, and their final binding.

A great many pamphlets, in fact, most of them—are donations. It is needless to say that a prompt acknowledgement is one's first duty. Then, after giving to the papers the distinctive library marks, let them be placed for a few days on the reading-room table, if your library be a small one—or, otherwise, in some open and accessible place where the attention of readers will be called to them. It is after these easy preliminaries that the real task comes.

There is no denying that pamphlets are something of a nuisance, a little pile contains so many, and each one must be given just so much careful thought. If allowed to collect too long before proper disposition is made of them, they are wont to make a librarian feel like the "old woman who lived in a shoe," only these "children" may not be quite so

*Read before the Association of Medical Libraries, at its Second Annual Meeting, held in Philadelphia, Oct. 5th, 1899.

summarily dealt with. As I am speaking to medical librarians, I shall refer only to the classification required by them. The Dewey system, although in its division of medicine not quite complete, has proved most satisfactory, and books arranged after the order recommended are made especially useful in reference libraries, as those upon kindred subjects are brought into close proximity. For instance: First are placed—in chronological order of publication, if you choose—all books upon general medicine; then, in the following succession works upon anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, pathology, surgery, obstetrics and veteriuary medicine. In libraries where this system is used, the pamphlets may be classified and arranged in the same way, and kept either by themselves or on the same shelves with the books. In large libraries, where there are special pamphlet rooms, this order brings books and pamphlets into relative position, and makes it a comparatively easy matter to turn from one to the other to find all that the library contains upon a given subject.

As to the cataloging, it should be the same as for books, writing author, title and subject cards; and I recommend, for libraries not exceeding 10,000 volumes, placing the cards in the same case with the book catalog. Those used for pamphlets may be of some color; or, if white cards are used, write the title in red ink. The colored cards facilitate finding.

There are many methods followed in the temporary care of these little papers. Those which are of little value are usually sorted and tied up in packages, and kept for a while where they can be easily found if asked for; but gradually they get pushed farther and farther out of sight, until finally relegated to either the attic or the cellar. The rest are either kept in boxes until ready for binding, or are put into adjustable board covers. The boxes are of various patterns. There is a kind made of pasteboard, or of manila, with tightly fitting covers, which are very good in their way and make perfect protection from the dust. Then there is a variety made with pasteboard sides and wooden bottoms, These have no covers, but are placed on the shelves with the open end against the wall, so that the bottom of the box practically becomes its back, this position effectually excluding dust. But both of these styles are inconvenient for ready reference, as the box must be taken from the shelf and emptied before its contents may be seen or a pamphlet selected; moreover, the constant handling wears and soils the edges of the leaves. But they are cheap, from 3 to 4 cents apiece, and this fact is always worth consideration. The Clacher pamphlet box is the best one, in all ways. It is durable, convenient and easy of access. It is made of strong wood, handsomely covered, and opens at the back with a spring door. A wooden slide in the bottom of the box acts as a car to carry the pamphlets, and this drawn out serves to hold the door open during consultation. Then a pressure of the finger upon the slide returns the contents, and a strong concealed spring hinge automatically shuts and holds the door tight. The prices of these run from 50 cents to $1.50, according to size. But for small libraries, where the accumulation of pamphlets is slow and the matter of binding not a special requirement, it is by far the best way to keep them.

I had occasion, not long ago, to visit a large library, in the neighborhood of Boston, where the pamphlets number many thousand. There, the oldest and those not considered of sufficient value to bind are sorted under the headings of author place, society, institution, etc., etc., and tied up in covers made of heavy brown paper. These covers are cut wide enough to protect the back of the tallest pamphlet to be inserted, and long enough to cover the sides of about thirty when placed together. At each end two slits are cut, about half an inch apart, parallel with the narrow edge, thus forming loops through which a narrow linen tape is

passed. The pamphlets are placed in this cover, and the ends of the tape tied together at the opening, and, of course, out of sight of the observer. Labels are pasted on the backs, properly inscribed, and the packages then placed in alphabetical order in stacks especially provided. The librarian informed me that they would be left like this, until someone had time to make the careful classification which is given to pamphlets now received. In answer to my laughing query as to how long that might be, he replied, "Forever." The pamphlets next in point of value are arranged according to subject in the boxes having wooden bottoms before referred to, these being labelled and alphabetically placed. Others are temporarily bound, by the librarian himself, in covers made of thin boards with black or gray cloth backs and corners. Inside are linen stubs between which the pamphlet is placed, and to which it is pasted. They cost from eight to twelve cents each. They also come with the stubs already gummed, but in damp weather they are liable to stick together, and for that reason are not desirable. When a sufficient number of monographs upon one subject has collected, they are permanently bound in pretty buff canvas, with red labels lettered in gold, and at a cost of from twenty to fifty cents per volume.

The question of final binding is sometimes one of much perplexity. Some libraries bind together all papers upon the same subject, regardless of authors. Others keep together the writings of one author, a plan not always desirable in a medical library, as one person may write upon a variety of topics. Then again, they are bound by sizes, regardless of either author or subject, a method so bad that it cannot be sufficiently condemned. The odd sizes form one of the difficulties to be overcome. You may have a quarto, an octavo and a duodecimo, all on the same subject and all equally important; but if bound together, as I have seen them, even though the upper edges be evenly placed, they make an untidy looking volume. Then rare pamphlets should never be bound in with others, as it limits the borrower, it being against the rules of most libraries to lend rare works.

Personally, I prefer in most instances that the final binding should be separate. This means, of course, only those papers which are really valuable, this proportion being small in comparison to the total number received. It obviates all difficulties in the matter of lending; the books are small and handy; they occupy little space on the shelves; and they are as safe as any other books. A pretty and durable binding is made entire of cloth, art linen, or canvas; and different colors may be used to indicate different subjects: as, blue for anatomy, gray for physiology, green for medicine, red for surgery, etc. This is as inexpensiue as the funereal-looking black, and gives a much brighter look to the shelves. My experience—which has been limited, I confess—has been that medical libraries have a sort of solemn, silent, uninviting air about them; and why is it? Why should they look old and stuffy, and be dark and sombre, as if really overshadowed by the weight of opinions in the volumes they contain? Such an atmosphere is surely not conducive to the absorption of any new thoughts and ideas. It seems to me rather to invite a sleepiness which effectually buries all one's efforts to become wise. Throw open your blinds, let the sunshine stream in, bind your pamphlets in bright colors, and place them on the shelves beside the ponderous, dull-toned books, and let them do their part in the little world that makes up your reading-room. And do not neglect them too long, until their number is beyond your reach. If you have but a dozen, take care of them. Many of them are important, and like some other good things increase in value as they increase in age. Remember that we librarians are accorded no longer a lease of life than the rest of mankind, and our succhssors will thank us for all the good work we accomplish in our little day.

THE BEST BINDING FOR BOOKS—WHAT TO USE AND WHAT NOT TO USE.*

By C. PERRY FISHER, Librarian of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Pa.

There are in all libraries some books which are thought of sufficient value. either as a curio—such as Guttenberg, Fust, Elzevir, Caxton, Franklin, etc.. or what are known as "incunabula," or even a copy of a special modern edition, to have the luxury of the finest binding. For such books, kept under glass, and seldom handled, bindings of vellum, calf, Levant morocco, full and half bound, gilt and extra gilt, are very properly used The style, coloring, etc., must be governed by the book. An old work in Latin, printed in the fifteenth century, in my judgment demands a vellum binding; while what would seem more appropriate for an old English curio than a quaint binding of "tree-calf" with delicate lines of tooling?.

For practical purposes, wear and tear, great strength, and long life, no matter what the size of the volume, Levant morocco and pigskin are the two best bindings; the great price, however, precludes their use for most libraries, either public or private.

For general use:

First. Half Turkey morocco, for ALL purposes where price is not to be considered.

Second. What is known as "Bock." If you have an honest and well-informed binder he will explain that "Bock" is part of the goat skin; in other words an inferior form of morocco. Half Bock makes an excellent binding, and will wear well with ordinary library use for octavos and books of smaller sizes. It is about 15 per cent. cheaper than Turkey morocco.

Third. Roan, made from sheepskin, skin which I think should be considered in connection with library binding. Half roan is a serviceable binding and about ten per cent. cheaper than half Bock.

Fourth. Art Canvas; This is comparatively new for library binding. It can be recommended for its strength and good wearing qualities. It is said that mice, roaches, moths, etc. will not touch it. It is made in various colors; and a half canvas book, with an appropriate leather label, makes an attractive binding, and one that you can feel assured will stand handling. It is about ten per cent cheaper than half Roan.

Fifth. Cloth. There are many books, monographs, pamphlets, and periodicals in all libraries that are seldom, if ever used, yet must be preserved. Half cloth can be used for this purpose, and it is about ten per cent. cheaper than Art canvas.

Calf and Russia leather I have not mentioned as I do not think either fit for library use.

Keratol, recently introduced, is both a delusion and a snare; it is a prepared cloth made to imitate what is called sealskin, used principally for cheap pocketbooks and card cases. No book binder would use it unless specially ordered to do so. Some publishing houses have tried it for cheap editions; but you will notice that it has no body, is easily torn, and is in fact what is inelegantly termed "rotten."

All the above remarks have been made in regard to the covers of books. The sewing. forwarding and finishing, number of bands, width of margins, etc., most important parts of book-binding, I have taken for granted should be carefully looked after and be of the best, whether the cover be of cloth or morocco.

*Read at the 2d annual meeting of the Association of Medical Labrarians held in Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1899.

Sketches of Medical Libraries.

XI.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

By T. L. BRADFORD, M. D., Librarian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Previous to the union of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia aud the original College there is no record of any attempt to collect a library. In the announcement of 1868-'69 it is stated that the Library contains a number of volumes useful to the student, and that it is intended for the use of the class. Also that in it there is a reading-room well supplied with papers, medical and other scientific journals, accessible outside of lecture hours. The writer of this does not remember of seeing this reading-room, however, although at that time a student.

After the establishment of the Hahnemann Medical College in 1867, an effort was at once made to form a library. On July 20, 1867, Drs. Raue and Martin were appointed a Library Committee with recommendations to employ Dr. J. M. Habel as librarian without salary. After the union of the Colleges in 1869 Dr. C. M. Thomas, then a student, catalogued the museum and library. At this time the books arranged by subjects in this catalogue amounted to 801 volumes, with about 600 pamphlets. In the announcement for 1870-'71 the following rules for the library appear:

The Museum and Library will be open for examination by students every day—except Sunday—from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Students may take books from the Library by depositing Five Dollars with the Librarian.

Two volumes may be taken at a time, and kept two weeks, or returned sooner if desired. Twenty-five cents a week will be charged for each volume that is kept beyond that time.

In the announcement for 1871-'72 we find the name of Matthew S. Williamson as librarian. He held this position until 1877. In 1878 the number of volumes in the library had increased to 2,000. There was no librarian.

In November, 1881, the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia organized a library which was known as the Homœopathic Library and Reading Room Association of Philadelphia. Rooms were secured at Thirteenth and Market streets.

Dr. Constantine Hering died in 1880, and his valuable collection of books, many of them very rare German editions of the early homœopathic classics, including the most complete collection in the world of the works of Paracelsus and commentaries upon them, was offered to the Association. On May 24, 1882, it was voted that the "Association is willing to accept the custodianship of the Hering Medical Library should it be deposited with the Association."

Mrs. Hering wished a certain sum to be given ($500.00) for the Paracelsian Library and proposed to donate the Miscellaneous Medical Library. The sum was raised and the library came into the possession of the Library Association. In 1883 Dr. McClatchey died and Mrs. McClatchey sold his library to the Association for $550.00, Dr. B. W. James advancing the money and taking pay in installments.

At a meeting on May 12, 1884, Dr. A. R. Thomas reported that a committee from the college would meet a library committee to discuss the advisability of uniting the library of the Reading Room Association with the library of the College. This was done and the Reading Room Association disbanding in 1884,

the books were removed to the College Museum on Filbert street.

On September 21, 1886, the new College building on Broad street was dedicated and lectures commenced there. The books were removed from the old College Museum and were placed in a capacious room on the southeast corner of the lower floor. This room is 25x34 feet in dimensions and 14 feet high. It is finished in hard wood and there is an ornamental fireplace opposite the door. Over the broad mantel stands a bust of Hering. An arch rises above the mantel. On the center at the top stands the heroic bronze statue of Hahnemann, made by David and sent by Madame Hahnemann to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1876.

Numerous pictures of prominent homœopathic physicians hang upon the walls and the ends of the cases. In the centre of the room is a long table with compartments where current medical journals are kept.

On October 23, 1886, application was made by the Hahnemann Club for permission to deposit their journals and books for review in the College Library Room.

Dr. A. R. Thomas in 1894 gave his entire anatomical library, consisting of a very rare collection of old anatomical books and folios. It contains about 250 volumes.

In 1896 Mrs. Niedhard donated the entire library left by her husband, consisting of many volumes. Donations from many physicians are constantly being received. In 1896 Dr. O. B. Grouse bequeathed his books to the College Library.

Duplicates are kept and used as exchanges. No journals are placed unbound in the library proper. All pamphlets, college announcements, society transactions, etc., are also carefully bound A record book is kept in which is placed the names of all donors to the library, with the number of books and journals donated.

From 1887 to 1894 Mr. Theodore L. Chase was librarian. In 1894 Dr. T. L. Bradford was appointed librarian, a position he still holds.

It has been the aim to make this library especially rich in everything pertaining to homœopathy or homœopathic history. It already contains almost complete sets of every journal published by the homœopathic school. There are some 200 bound volumes of pamphlets, catalogued so that any one pamphlet can readily be found. There is an alphabetical catalogue, not only of the bound books, but of the journals, society transactions, hospital and dispensary reports, college announcements, etc., and as soon as a set is completed it is sent to be bound. The books are classified alphabetically into the different branches of medical science. Over each compartment is a printed name of the class of volumes to be found. It is the intention in the near future to adopt the Dewey system of cataloguing.

XII.

THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN PHYSICIANS IN THE CITY OF RIGA, RUSSIA.

By ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH ORLOFF, Librarian, Riga, Russia.

From the day of its organization (March 4, 1888,) the Society has endeavored to establish a library. The foundation was laid by a small circle of physicians who subscribed in common to several periodicals. To this was added the library of the late Dr. Bogushevski. The first librarian was Dr. Nielander. In 1889 were purchased the complete works of Professor Botkin, and seven

periodicals were subscribed for. Librarian Dr. Zvinev. In 1890, fourteen periodicals were received, and a catalog was printed containing 500 titles. In 1891, the printed supplement to the catalog contains 100 titles. In 1892 the Society exchanged its Proceedings with the Publications of the Institute of Experimental Medicine (St. Petersburg), St. Olga Hospital (Moscou), and the Caucasian and Vilna Medical Societies.–Librarian B. N. Stankevich. In 1893 the library of the late Dr. Hirgens is accessioned. In 1895 Dr. Akhsharumoff donated many volumes of Schmidt's Jahrbuecher. Revue de Sciences Medicale and other periodicals. Periodicals: Russian 10; German 4, French 1. In 1896 Dr. Akhsharumoff again donated many valuable books. In 1898 the writer was elected librarian. Current periodicals 19. The library is open twice a week and on meeting days. The library receives transactions and Proceedings from 60 Medical Societies in European and Asiatic Russia by means of which we are in touch with the work and activities of our colleagues in the remotest corners of our land. We have now in the library about 2,000 volumes. Dissertations, Russian, 134; German, 28; Latin, 2; Current periodicals, Russian 12; French, 1; German 5.

The books are classified by specialties, periodicals, dissertations, and the contributions of the members of our Society. We have a printed and written catalog, both of which are not complete. We intend to publish a complete catalog during the ensuing year.

Libraries and Librarians.

Librarians and all who are interested in the establishment and growth of Medical Libraries are respectfully solicited to send us Annual Reports, Bulletins, Catalogues, sketches of Libraries, items of interest, accessions of rare books, gifts, bequests, newspaper clippings, etc., etc., which we will gladly and thankfully publish.

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The Exchange.—At the second annual meeting the Association authorized the Executive Committee to establish "an Exchange," in Philadelphia, the object of which should be to secure by exchange, gift or purchase, books and periodicals from physicians, publishers, authors and libraries, and to redistribute them to the membership libraries of the Association. The Executive Committee has secured the services of Mrs. E. R. Clifton to conduct the work of *The Exchange*, the temporary location being at 2915 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. All correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Committee, 1631 Locust Street, Philadelphia. On account of limited space, no shipment of books should be made until notification is received from the Executive Committee.

Bradford, Pa. Dr James Johnson writes: I will bring up the matter of medical libraries in our local society this winter and see how much we can do for ourselves on your lines.

Brunswick, Me. Mr. George T. Little, Librarian of Bowdoin College Library informs us that the Medical Department of the College has been removed to Portland, Me., and that the Medical Library will remain at Brunswick, until a second building is erected in Portland.

Calcutta, India. The Assistant Registrar of of the Calcutta University writes under date, Senate House, the 31st October, 1899: 'In reply to your letter dated the 31st August last I beg to inform you that there is no Medical Library attached to this University."

Chicago, Ill. Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, Librarian of Chicago Homeopathic College Library, writes: Since college closed last spring our library has been growing so fast that we had to move into a larger room. Three new sets of Wernicke bookcases have been added and filled. The librarian is typewriting a new set of cards.

The following have donated books:—Dr. Albert B. Hale, twenty-three books from his father's library, and old photo albums containing card photos of the prominent Homeopaths of the past generation. Dr. Jas. E. Grass.

Mrs. C. A. Wilbur, fifty books from her late husband's library; Prof. Chas. Gatchell, fifty volumes; Mrs. Geo. E. Shipman; Prof. E. E. Reininger; Prof. Chas. Adams, three big boxes of books; Darke and Drake; George E. Halsey: Prof. Wallace F. Grosvenor; Prof. Wm. S. White; John R. Kippax.

The following authors have most generously presented to the library copies of their new books: Dr. Elliot, Kansas City, Nervous Diseases; Dr. E. H. Linnell, Norwich, Conn., The Eye as an Aid in Diagnosis; Dr. A. B. Norton, of New York, Opthalmic Diseases; Dr. W. C. Goodman, Practice of Medicine; Dr. E. G. Rankin, of New York, Digest of External Therapeutics.

We now have 1,510 volumes and more coming.

Dublin, Ireland. Dr. Francis T. Heuston, F. R. C. S. Honorary Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland sends us the following:—

The Library was founded in 1784 and is one of the largest and most valuable of its special class in the United Kingdom.

The books are arranged and classified. Each branch—Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology, Midwifery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History—having separate compartments, research is considerably facil tated.

A compartment is set apart for the "Jacob Library," containing a valuable collection of works presented by the late Dr. Arthur Jacob, who was twice President, and for many years Professor of Anatomy to the College.

The leading periodicals in European languages, Government Reports referring to the profession, Hospital Reports, and the Transactions of the various Societies are taken in. The entire collectio now amounts to about thirty thousand volumes, and is being rapidly increased by gifts, bequests, and purchase. The college will be glad to receive and acknowledge gifts or bequests of books suitable to be added to the collection.

The Library is open daily for the use of Fellows, Licentiates, and Matriculated Students, all of whom have the privilege of reading therein, and by whom it is largely taken advantage of. G. F. Blake, J. P. is assistant Librarian.

Manchester, England. We read in the Annual Report of the Manchester Medical Society for 1898 (kindly sent to us by Dr. Thomas Windsor) that the library has been increased by 346 volumes. The library contained January 1, 1898, 32,362 volumes. 2,008 volumes have been issued to members, and 5,392 volumes to students. Donations of books have been received from the American Surgical Association, Association of American Physician's, Clinical Society of London, College of Physician's of Philadelphia, Dublin University, Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow, Owens College, Pharmaceutical Society. The expediture was 152£ 2s 4d.

Paris, France. M. Dureau, librarian of the Académie de Medecine kindly sent us the following data concerning the library: Established in 1820; supported by the State; annual appropriation 600 fr.; it receives 500 current medical periodicals, and posesses 200,000 volumes. The library is free to the members of Academy, others being required to present a permit. The books are arranged upon the shelves as soon as they are accessioned. A card catalogue, arranged alphabetically according to the names of authors is used.

In the *Bulletin de L' Academie de Medicine* (3 Serie, Tome XLII, No. 30, 1899) we find the report of the Library for 198, presented by the permanent Secretary M. Bergeron, which contains the following interesting data. During the past year the library has accessioned 6,579 volumes; books 4,747; periodicals 566; theses 1,266. The family of the late Professor Straus presented 447 volumes. Mme. Lagneau presented the library of her late husband containing 1,054 volumes, many of which are of the 16th and 17th centuries (Guy de Chauliac, Fernel, Ambroise Parè etc.,) all of which were wanting in the library. Other donors were; Mme. Bailarger, MM. Bergéron, Charpentier, Duché Guerriot, Labculbene, Broca, Lermuycz, Petit and Rouveyre. The latter presented a valuable "manúscrit d'anatomie de Leonard de Vinci."

The following busts were donated: Bourdois de la Motte, and Henry Gueneau de Mussy. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered M. Dureau, for his "zeal and devotion by which he so much contributed to the increase, classification and conservation of the library."

Reading, England. Dr. Hurry of Abbottsbrook, Reading, informs us that the Library of the Reading Pathological Society was established in 1824, and is supported by the Society with an annual income of $150. The use of the library is limited to the members of the Society. The total number of volumes is 2,750, of which 1,300 volumes are periodicals.

St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Frank J. Lutz writes:—The St. Louis Medical Library Association is now in working order, and occupies properly appointed rooms in the Y. M. C. A. Building. We have fourteen hundred bound volumes of books, and in our Reading Room are 185 current medical journals. Our Library Association will cheerfully contribute $25.00 to the Association of Medical Librarians for the purpose of establishing a permanent "ex hauge". We are conducting our library upon advanced grounds. We are making an Index Catalog which comprises an index of all the prominent current periodicals.

St. Petersburg, Russia. A. Klinge, Editor of the Pharmaceutical Journal, kindly informs us that the St. Petersburg Pharmaceutical Society owns a 'big" library which has existed for seventy years. We expect to receive detailed data from M. Kruger, the librarian.

Toulouse, France. Professor G. Neumann, librarian of the Bibliotheque de l'Ecole Nationale Veterinaire de Toulouse (Library of the National School of Veterinary Medicine) kindly sent us the following data concerning the library: It was founded in 1830; is supported by the state with an annual appropriation of 1,800 fr. Readers are admitted by a special permit. The library contains about 4,000 books, and the total number of volumes is about 12,000 Professor Neumann supplements his report by the statement that on account of a fire which broke out last fall, all the data given is of a rather approximate character. We hope to hear from the esteemed professor in the near future.

Utrecht, Holland. J. F. Van Someren, Librarian of the Bibliotheek der Riiksunivensiteit te Utrecht (Library of the Royal University of Utrecht), Netherlands, kindly informs us that the library was founded in 1584. The medical department contains 8,165 books and 5,000 theses and pamphlets. The total number of books is given as 30,000 volumes. We do not know whether this refers to the number of books in the general library or to the Medical Department. The number of current medical periodicals received is 140. During 1898 only 225 volumes were added. The system of classification, we are informed, is the same as is used in the University Library of Halle.

We are anxious to know what system is used in the Halle Library. Who can inform us?

In the Reading Room.

A SHORT VIEW OF GREAT QUESTIONS. By Orlando J. Smith, New York, The Branden Co., 1899. This little book is perhaps one of the best statements of theosophist doctrine we have seen. It is written in fine style, at times almost stately in figures, and is characterized by a seriousness of purpose which must command respect. If the author had only left science out of his book, you would admire his exposition. But he speaks in the name of science, and pretends to lead you on to a scientific demonstration of his creed. Surely of all reasoning on matters of sociology, ethics and religion, theosophy is the least reasonable, the least demonstratable, the least scientific. Our author lays down the law that there are three and only three theories of religion, that of theology, materialism, and reincarnation He then makes short work with the first two—very unfairly be it said in passing, at least with materialism—and as matter of course there is only one left which must be true—hence reincarnation is the one thing. Of course, he pretends to prove his thesis; but he is unscientific both in method and in substance. It would take us too far to fully illustrate this here. We will make the following statement: Theosophy would long have ceased to afflict otherwise sane minds were it not for the fact that those so deranged pretend to put themselves outside the plane of *human* knowledge, of positive science, and that it has connected with it—most illogically and unnecessarily—a splendid ethic, which in itself appeals to the good-hearted people whose faith in theology has been shaken. I. SPEC.

ISTORICHESKI OCHERK BIBLIOTEKI IMPERATORSKOI VOYENNO-MEDIZINSKOI AKADEMII, (1798-1898) Sostavil Bibliotekar P. G. Golubeff. St. Petersburg, 1898. (An Historical Sketch of the Library of the Imperial Medico-Military Academy, (1798-1898). Compiled by Librarian P. G. Golubeff, St. Petersburg, 1898.

This is the best historical sketch of a medical library we ever had the good fortune to read. It is a pamphlet of 182 pages, and gives a detailed account of the library from the day of its founda- in 1798 to 1898, the year of its centennial celebration. The importance of this library in Russia equals that of the Surgeon-General's Office in the United States. The following data will suffice to show its scope: The library receives 467 current periodicals and possessed in 1897 147,645 volumes. Dr. Golubeff, who modestly calls himself "compiler" deserves great credit for his work.

We will translate and publish in the near future some parts of this sketch for the benefit of our readers.

SCIENCE SKETCHES, CHEMISTRY, ITS EVOLUTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS. By Ferdinand G. Weichmann, Ph. D. New York, W. R. Jenkins, 851 Sixth Avenue, 1899.

It is a delightful little volume. The "story" of the growth and development of chemistry is told in such a fascinating style that we read through the volume in one sitting. It is a veritable "romance" of chemistry; it represents vividly the struggle of the human mind, at first groping in Egyptian darkness, then working by the light of a feeble ray, chasing for centuries after the will-o-wisp; slowly the number of rays increase; night disappears, there is twilight. Another century or two passes and then it dawns. The book leaves us in a pleasant reverie; we feel that the light we enjoy comes from the sun, yet the sun has not risen. Our imagination soars high and far and we attempt to look behind the veil and foretell the achievements of this noble science when the sun will burst in its full glory, Dr. Weichmann has succeeded in producing a book which imparts a great deal of knowledge without the reader suspecting it, for the "romance" of chemistry is at the same time its history and its philosophy.

Publishers' Record.

Publishers sending us books for review will be entitled to have *all* their new books recorded in this department.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Thorne. The Schott Methods of the Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Heart. 3d ed., 8vo. Cl. $1.75 net.

Sayre. Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy. A Glossary and 543 Il. 2d ed. Cl. $4.50.

Gould. The Pocket Pronouncing Medical Lexicon. 3d ed., (29,000 Medical Words Pronounced and defined.) Completely rev. and set from new type. Thin 64 mo. (6 x 3¼ inches.) Full Limp Leather, Gilt Edges, $1.00. Thumb Index, $1.25 net.

Holland. The Urine, The Gastric Contents, The Common Poisons and The Milk. Memoranda, Chemical and Microscopical, for Laboratory Use. 5th ed. Ill., Interleaved. 12 mo. Cl. $1.

W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Jackson. Manual of the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Eye. 178 Il., 2 col pl pp. 604. $2.50 net.

Students of Denver College of Medicine, Denver, Colo.

Spivak. Data and Methods or Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Gastro Intestionul Tract.

Books, Reprints, Catalogues, etc., Received.

Our Work and its Limitations. By Edward C. Runge, St. Louis. Repr. Am. Jour. Insanity, Vol. LVI, No. 1. 1899.

Étude Expérimentale du Coup de Pedale. Par le Docteur Elisée Boundy. Paris. G. Steinheil, Editeur. 2, Rue Casimir—Delavigue, 1899.

Concerning Colorado. By Samuel A. Fisk, A. M., M. D. Rprtd, Medical News, Sept, 16, 1899.

Fractures and other Injuries of the Child during Delivery. By David Jessup Dohertty, A. M., M. D., Chicago. Rprt. Am. Gyn. and Obst. Jour. Nov., '99.

Report of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated with Intrapleural Injections of Nitrogen, with a consideration of the Pathology of Compression of a Tuberculous Lung. By A. F. Lemke, M. D., Chicago. Rprtd. Jour. Am. Med. Assn., Oct. 14, 21, 28, 1899.

The Ambulance Service of the War. By Major James Johuson, Bradford, Pa. Rprt. N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 1899.

The Polyclinic, being the Journal of the Medical Graduates' College, London. Vol. 1, No. 2, October. 1899. Published by H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower St., W. C. Price sixpence.

A manual of the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of the Eye. By Edward Jackson M. D., 178 Il., 2 col pl. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut St., 1900.

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